N W Jones

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD,
AND PHILANTHROPIST.

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CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD:
PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.
AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
Gamaliel Bailey, Jr.
AT CINCINNATI,
At One Dollar a year, always payable in advance, Or Two Dollars, payable within the year.
OFFICE—MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE, FIFTH DOOR ABOVE THIRD, UP STAIRS.

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JOHN JOLIFFE,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law. Office on the East side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.
Refer to
Thos. H. Minor, Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brothers, } Cincinnati. { T. Kirby, Esq. Blachly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co.
Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell } Hills-A. W. Fagin, St. Louis, b'ro O. J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis.
N. Barrier, Esq. W. Union O. Dr. A. Brower, Law'burg, Ia.
N. Galloway, Columbus, O. Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Ky.
Gen R. Collins, Maysville, Ky.
june 25 1yw

WILLIAM BIRNEY,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowlegements of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilton county. Refer to
Samuel M. Pond, Esq. Bucksport, Maine.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Boston, Mass.
Moore & Sharpe, Alfred Edwards & Co., } New-York City.
N. Bacon, sr. Esq. New-Haven, Conn.
Thomas Earle, Esq. Charles Wise & Co., } Philadelphia.
J. W. Andrews, Esq. M. L. Sullivant, Esq. } Columbus, O.
David Irwin, Esq. Greenville, O.
Rev. T. E. Thomas, Hamilton, O.
Miller & McCullough, Cincinnati.
Office on Third street, three doors east of Main.
nov 9

A CARD.
R. G. CORWIN & L. B. BRUEN, Attorneys at Law, Lebanon, Ohio, will give prompt and diligent attention to any business entrusted to them in Warren or the adjoining counties. june 27

DOCTORS H. & H. J. COX, respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Cincinnati. Office and residence on the west side of Walnut between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. nov11 tf

ROBERT PORTER,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 172, *Main st, between 4th and 5th, East side,* CINCINNATI.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.—*Terms Cash.* nov4

RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
WESTERN OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN, CINCINNATI.
Bank Notes; Bonds;
Bills of Exchange; Drafts;
Cards; Bill Heads, &c, &c.
Executed in a superior style, and at Eastern prices.
Bank Note Paper, of superior quality and all kinds constantly on hand.
—ALSO, FOR SALE—
Checks on Trust Co. and Lafayette Bank.
Bills of Exchange and Blank Drafts, on letter sheet.
oct 26 6m

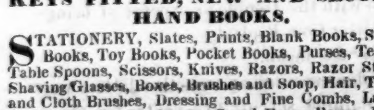
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore street, East side, near Eighth street, invites the public to test the quality of his Oil, which he warrants equal to Sperm for burning; also for machinery and the manufacture of Woolens, being free from vitriol and other pernicious ingredients. He will exchange Oil for Lard No. 1 or 2. mar 4

JOHN F. DAIR & Co.
GROCERY MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
GRASS SEEDS.
Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets.
jan 6

PREMIUM COLORS.
NEW YORK DYE HOUSE, corner Gano and Walnut, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dyeing, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, &c., done equal to any East. W. TEASDALE.
oct 8-1y

HAYDEN & CAMPBELL,
Wholesale and Retail Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Fifth street, 2 doors west of Race, North Side.
oct 17

N. P. IGLEHART,
PACKER of Pork and Beef, and Commission Merchant. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
—ALSO—
Agent for the O'Connor Patent Portable Car Body Line,



James O'Connor & Co., Proprietors,
For the transportation of Freight via. Pittsburgh, to Philadelphia, Baltimore New-York and Boston—*at the Lowest Rates.*
oct 5 wly

KEYS FITTED, NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.
STATIONERY, Slates, Prints, Blank Books, School Books, Toy Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Glasses, Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Hair, Tooth, and Cloth Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Ladies' Back and Side Combs, Snuff and Fancy Boxes, Magic Lanterns, &c., by J. HALLEWELL,
No. 277, N. W. cor. Gano & Main st., bet. 6th & 7th.
J. H. is agent for Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; H. Kochler's Medical Candy, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, hoarseness, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs; J. M. Moody's Vegetable Rheumatic lotion sprain Liniment.
—ALSO—
Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Whooping Cough, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and all diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys. *may 29* 1yw

WM. S. SAMPSON, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in **Earthen, China and Glassware,** corner of Hopple's Alley, No. 92 Main street, between Lower Market and Third, Cincinnati.
oct 22 d-w6m

JAMES R. SHARP, Importer of British and German **Lace Goods,** Scotch and Swiss Muslins Gloves, Mitts, &c. No 28 Cedar street, New-York; No 36 East Fourth street, Cincinnati.
oct 19 d-w OSCAR F. BENJAMIN, Ag't.

JOHN P. DONOGH,
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
And Leather Dealer,
No. 236 Main street, East side, between 6th and 7th, *CINCINNATI, O.*
☞CASH paid for HIDES & SKINS. TAN BARK bought at the highest market prices.
oct 24 d&wly

BURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Liquors, Wines and Produce,
N. E. corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincinnati.
N. B.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Soap and Candles at manufacturers' prices. *nov* 16 1ydaw

LARD OIL FACTORY, Corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO., beg to announce that their new Lard Oil Factory is now in successful operation. They warrant their Oil of the very best quality, which they offer for sale low for Cash.
N. B.—Families in any part of the City supplied free of expense at the shortest notice. *nov* 16-1ydaw

J. W. RILEY,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES AND PRODUCE, southeast corner of Fifth and Elm streets, Cincinnati.
Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarn, &c., sold at the lowest cash prices. *oct 16*

THOMAS B. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE and retail DRUGGIST, and dealer in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE STUFFS, corner of Lower Market and Sycamore sts, Cincinnati, O.
Physicians and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine for themselves. The above articles are of the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates.
Cash paid for Ginseng, Beeswax, Flaxseed, &c.
oct 16 1yw

BRUSH MANUFACTORY AND WIRE STORE.
REMOVED to No 104 Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati.
Butcher & McLaughlin, successors to GIBSON & BUTCHER, have on hand and are constantly manufacturing BRUSHES of every description, which they offer on reasonable terms, *Wholesale and Retail.*
Hair, Cloth, Shoe, Shaving, Scrub, Dust, Sweeping, Whitewash, and Paint Brushes;
Machine Brushes made to order.
Shoe and Stock Bristles.
N. B.—B. & M. are constantly receiving ALL THE WIRE made at the **Ohio Wire Works,** which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. CASH paid for HOGS' BRISTLES. *oct 12* dw2m

MILES & CO., Merchandise and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 East Fourth st. Examination of Titles, and Conveyancing attended to with diligence and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise purchased and sold at usual rates of Brokerage.
oct 25 w1y

R. C. PHILLIPS.—Iron Foundry and Scale Manufactory, Deer Creek Bridge, near the Rail Road Depot, Cincinnati. Platform scals of every description, Patent Balances, Counter Scales, Druggists do., Hydraulic Presses, Sad Irons, Andirons, Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, and every variety of Castings, Smith Work, &c. Repairing done as usual. Two good Steam Engines for sale. *july 15* 1yw

J. B. WHEATON, Druggist, and Dealer in Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, &c. Corner of Broad and High sts., Columbus, O. *nov 19* w6m

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths
ATTEND!!
JUNIATA AND PORTSMOUTH IRON AND NAILS.
MORRELL & CHAPMAN;
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Iron and Nails, English and American Steels, Anvils, Scales, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, of every description.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market, Cincinnati, Ohio. *oct 15* 1y

J. O. DOUGLASS,
MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STS.
THE *only place in Cincinnati* where Wind Instruments can be made and repaired. *oct 16* 1y

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
ON MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
A. L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have taken this commodious house, and are now ready, at all times, to accommodate travellers and boarders, on reasonable terms.
P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this house.
ALSO—The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office is kept at the Franklin House.
Passengers wishing to go East or West, will find it to their interest to call at this House.
oct 11 3-dw6m A. L. ROSS & CO.

Thursday, January 2, 1845.

The Forgeries Again.

The Signal of Liberty of December 23rd, contains additional documents from Mr. Birney, exposing the lies set afloat concerning him by certain Whig papers during the late campaign. A meaner, a more relentless and villanous conspiracy was hardly ever set on foot to ruin a party and its candidates, than was planned by certain Whig contrivers who, we are sure, must be regarded with loathing by all honorable Whigs.

In the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*, of October 6th, the editor writes as follows:—

"His (Mr. Birney's) present mission to the East, we have also reason to believe, has been undertaken at the instance of leading Locofocos, as well as Abolitionists of New-York, though cloaked under the pretence of a visit to one of his children in Connecticut. His conference with General Hascall at Flint, if divulged, would doubtless disclose that fact."

This statement was seen by Mr. Birney, in the New-York Tribune of the 10th October, and immediately and fully contradicted by him.

In the face of his denial the Advertiser of the 21st October, repeated the statement with the addition of circumstances to give it color.

Mr. B. immediately addressed a note to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a Whig paper, reiterating his contradiction, and stating the particulars of his journey through Flint to the East.

In the face of this, the Advertiser of November 2d, was shameless enough to repeat the lie, without bringing forward any evidence, or giving the name of its informant!

Mr. Birney now publishes an *affidavit* in the form of a letter, from GENERAL HASCALL himself, pronouncing "every word" in the statement of the Advertiser "false."

"I never had," so runs a portion of the affidavit, "any conversation with Mr. Birney upon political matters but once to my recollection, and then but a few words, which was at the Court House on the 4th July last, relative to the mass meeting at Pontiac. Mr. Birney never intimated to me that he was in favor of the Democratic party, neither have I seen Mr. Birney at a Tavern in this village, (to the best of my recollection,) during the present year, nor had any written correspondence upon any political subject, or any political understanding, directly or indirectly."

To show the reckless depravity of the Whig leaders in Michigan, Mr. Birney also publishes the following correspondence. We give it as we find it, with the remark that there are no words which can define the utter baseness of the conduct of the *Honorable* Mr. Howard, and the editors of the *Detroit Advertiser.* We really should like to see *one* Whig paper with independence enough to speak its condemnation of acts so ineffably mean. But the unity of the party, we suppose, forbids them to express their opinions. If the leaders of the Liberty party had acted in the same way, and the Liberty men had sustained them, as the Whigs sustain these Michigan leaders, we would have renounced the name of a Liberty man more quickly than we assumed it.

"DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1844.

Sir:—In a letter addressed by you to Mr. Winthrop, of Boston, bearing date October 7, 1844, and now generally published in the journals of the day, this expression occurs: "*He* (meaning me) *is fully committed to the Locos, except as to annexation perhaps.*"*

I ask as due to me, that you state explicitly, whether this statement was made on your own responsibility, or on the information of others; if the latter, I ask the name of your informant.

Respectfully, &c.
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

J. M. HOWARD, Esq. Detroit.

REPLY OF MR. HOWARD.

"DETROIT, Nov. 7, 1844.

Sir:—Your friend, Mr. Holmes of this city, has this moment handed me a letter from you of the following tenor. (Here my letter is inserted in full.)

From its peremptory tone one might expect to find in your note some allegation of mistake or injury; at least a denial; but as nothing of the kind appears, I must decline any further answer until I am informed by you in what respect you feel yourself aggrieved, and for what purpose you solicit the information. As the matter stands, I can see no practical purpose in your inquiry.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
J. M. HOWARD.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Esq.
Lower Saginaw, Michigan.

To the Editors of the Detroit Advertiser:

Gentlemen:—Some time ago, in an article that appeared in your journal headed "Ancient Grudge," you stated as on the authority of a "*common friend,*" that I entertained an "*inveterate hostility*" (personal ill will) against Mr. Clay.

As the charge implies, in my view, some moral inculpation, and as it is unfounded, I ask of you the name of the person on whose responsibility you made the statement.

As you have also again reiterated the statement, that I had an interview with General Hascal at Flint, I demand of you to furnish me with the name of the person on whose representation the statement has been made.

Respectfully, &c.
JAMES G. BIRNEY."

REPLY.

"DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1844.

James G. Birney, Esq:—

Sir,—I have just received your note of to-day, demanding the name of a "common friend," and also of another person, to whose statements with regard to yourself we have referred in our columns.

Mr. Williams, one of the Editors of the Advertiser is absent from the city. But for myself, I do not feel at liberty to furnish the names—certainly not without obtaining their consent.

Yours, respectfully,
F. A. HARDING."

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE ADVERTISER.

"DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1844.

Gentlemen:—In the Advertiser of October 16, you publish extracts of a letter, which you assure your readers is "*from a gentleman of the highest standing in Saginaw.*" There are parts of the extracts which reflect strongly on my integrity and veracity. I therefore, demand, as an act of justice on your part, that you make known to me in reply to this the name of the gentleman who has hazarded his own character, by calumniating mine.

Respects, &c.
JAMES G. BIRNEY."

REPLY.

"DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1844.

James G. Birney, Esq.,—I have received your note *demanding* the name of a gentleman in Saginaw from whose letter we published extracts some weeks since. I do not feel myself at liberty to furnish it, especially as it was not addressed to ourselves.

Yours, respectfully,
F. A. HARDING."

Remainder next week.

*The following is the letter referred to in full:

"DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1844.

Dear Sir:—Mr. James G. Birney has been nominated by the Loco Focos of Saginaw for a seat in the Legislature of the State: I send you a number of the Detroit Advertiser containing the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at which he was nominated.

He has accepted the nomination, and is fully committed to the Locos, except as to annexation perhaps.

There is no earthly doubt of all this—use it then. It will influence twenty thousand votes in the North. I have addressed a note to the Editor of the Atlas.

Yours, truly,
J. M. HOWARD.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP, Boston, Mass."

The Sugar Question in England—The West Indies.

A recent number of the London *League* has a very able article on the Sugar question in England. It charges inconsistency upon the Anti-Slavery Committee of London, in arranging themselves on the side of Monopoly, shoulder to shoulder with the West India planters. Such a position, it argues, involves on their part the concession that Slave Labor is cheaper than Free Labor, and that the latter cannot compete with the former, unless under the protection of high discriminating duties. The *League* is right. The Pro-Slavery men of this country appeal to this policy of the British Government, sustained as it is by the Anti-Slavery Committee, as conclusive evidence that the experiment of Emancipation has failed, and that Free Labor is dearer and less productive than Slave Labor.

The *League* indignantly scouts this idea, and proves that it is monopoly and bad management in the British West Indies that give other tropical countries an advantage over them.

It says, while the British colonies have been slumbering under monopoly, foreign sugar growers have been highly prosperous—

"*Not because slave labor is cheaper than free labor*, but because being exposed to wholesome competition with all the world, instead of living at a distance of 3000 or 4000 miles from their estates, and leaving them to the management of attorneys and agents, like the West India planters, they have been obliged to reside on and to manage their own plantations, to practice economy, and to adopt improved modes of cultivation. By these means capital has been accumulated, new labor called into operation, and that labor supplied by the horrible slave-trade."

It were a libel, the League thinks, on human nature to contend, that the slave turned out of his hut in the morning to the crack of the whip, worked under its lash during the day, and taking his allotted portion of food and rest, not as the price of his labor, but as the means of subsistence—mere necessaries—given because they could not be withheld, can successfully compete with the free independent laborer, stimulated by the receipt of the whole reward of his toil. This is all true, but it must be remembered that under the system of slavery, the masters may concentrate at will all the labor of the slaves upon one or two staples, so as to augment their production beyond the amount which would be raised under a system of free labor, where the laborers having the control of themselves, would diversify their industry, so as to lesson the production of one or two great staples, but vastly augment the sum total of production.

Still, if by any device, free labor could be directed in one particular channel, its energies would even then prove far more fruitful than those of slave labor. "Notwithstanding," says the *League*, "Java has had openly to compete with the slave labor of the whole world, the productions of that island in the face of low prices, (prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the British planter has obtained for his produce) have increased in a manner without parallel in the history of the world. Independently of its enormous increase of the production of coffee, indigo and some minor articles, that of sugar alone has gradually increased since 1826 as follows:—

1826	23,565 cwts.
1836	607,330 "
1843	1,300,000 "

As an illustration of what Free Labor may accomplish where stimulated by competition, the League gives the following example.

"In the 'Jamaica Royal Agricultural Society's Reporter' of June and July last, are contained the particulars of a competition for a prize of £20, offered by the 'Clarendon Agricultural Society,' to the manager in the parish making the greatest quantity of sugar at the smallest cost, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1843, all things considered.' Two competitors appeared, one of whom obtained the prize. The result, as showing the actual cost of the sugar produced, appeared in the *Economist* of the 26th ult., and to which we must refer our readers for the particulars of the calculation. It appears that the successful competitor produced 3105 cwt. of sugar at a total cost (inclusive of every charge except rent of land) of 6s. 9½d. per cwt. In the other case, 2567 cwt. were produced at a cost of 10s. 2d. per cwt. Now, adding one-third for rent, and for freight and all other charges attending transmission to this country, 8s. per cwt.,* we have in the one case 17s., and in the other 21s. 7d., as the price of the sugar here. The prices of foreign sugar of a similar kind now in bond range from 14s. to 20s. per cwt. But if, as suggested by "A West Indian," we deduct the extra cost of overseers and assistants, consequent on a delegated management, the total cost on the spot would be brought down, in these two instances, to 4s. 6½d. and 7s. 5d. per cwt., and, making the allowance for rent and profit 50 per cent., we have the prices here at 14s. 9d. and 19s. 1d. Here we have evidence, upon West Indian authority, of what may be done by the very first effort of competition, extended over only one parish in Jamaica, *and with no greater stimulus than a £20 prize.*

*The poor West India planters are eaten up with charges; the merchants, who are mortgagees of their estates, monopolize the carrying of the sugar, and charge them £5 to £6 per ton freight, besides exorbitant commissions for the sale of their produce, whilst, with Free Trade, the freight of sugar from Brazil ranges from 30s. to 60s. per ton; from the East Indies, 30s. to 60s. per ton; and from Manilla, a distance five times as great as to the West Indies, the freight ranges 60s. to 80s. per ton.

Congress.

The bill to grant certain lands to the State of Indiana, the better to enable her to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal—in the Senate on the 26th inst., was ordered fo be engrossed for a third reading. This canal, when completed, will be 450 miles long, and the United States lands, remaining in its vicinity, will be vastly increased in value, so that the bill, if passed, will be quite as profitable to the United States, as to Indiana.

In the House, same day, a bill was introduced by C. J. Ingersoll, to secure the rights of American citizenship to children born of American citizens, located abroad temporarily. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A foolish debate occupied much of the time of the House, on a motion to reconsider a vote to employ a clerk in the place of Mr. Lusk, an assistant clerk, who had been compelled by sickness to retire for a little while. The pay of the members of Congress while discussing this penny-wise motion amounted to more than the money it was designed to save—and at last, though the motion to reconsider prevailed, the original resolution was again carried.

An attempt was made by Mr. Belser to have the regular order of business suspended, that the House might go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the Texas resolutions, but it failed.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Brodhead to instruct the Committee on Elections to inquire into the expediency of more effectual legislation against betting on Elections, went over under the rule.

Mr. Belser renewed his motion to suspend the rules, to go into Committee of the Whole on the Texas resolutions, and on the motion asked the yeas and nays, which were refused.

The Speaker then put the question, and there was a great majority against the motion.—Tellers were called for, and there appeared only 38 in the affirmative.

Foreign Opinions.

The *League*, the organ of the Anti-Corn Law League, rejoices at the election of Mr. Polk, as a victory of Free Trade over Monopoly. Its rejoicing is without reason. Mr. Polk's election, by no means, decided this question, as the League will yet find out.

It remarks, however, (and we commend the remark to the attention of our Slavery-supporting, Liberty-loving Democracy:)

"Our joy at the success of a Free-Trader in the Presidential contest, is not a little dashed by the doubts that have been thrown on the rectitude of Mr. Polk's opinions in other important matters, and particularly in relation to the grave question of American Slavery.—Though we are not of those who would advocate any interference with the Democratic Institutions of foreign States, we are always grieved to find any section of Free-Traders who do not fully carry out their own principles. Free Trade includes Free Labor, and must, in its results, lead to the perfect emancipation of industry in all its forms. We earnestly hope that our brethren in America will learn this truth from the calm exercise of reason, before it is forced upon them by the inevitable influence of circumstances, which those who best foresee, are least willing to contemplate."

The Free Traders in the Southern States of this country are such, not from *Principle*, but from the merest selfishness. Where any thing is to be gained for Slavery by Protection, they are Tariff men, as in Louisiana, where the slaveholders live by a miserable tax upon the sugar of the country. And South Carolina, the very Ajax of Free Trade, would be prepared to nullify to-morrow for the sake of Protection, if Great Britain could supply herself with cotton from her East India possessions.

A Significant Movement.

On the 23d, C. J. INGERSOLL, certainly one of the most devoted lackeys of the slaveholders, presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, for an appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands to pay for slaves who may be manumitted or set free. He had been requested, he said, to present it publicly to the House. After it was read, he moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Cave Johnson moved that it be laid on the table, and this motion prevailed by a vote of 117 to 59—C. J. Ingersoll voting in the negative!

This is not the first movement of the kind. Mr. King of New York, some years since, broached a similar project; and we have little doubt, that petitions of the same kind will yet come from another quarter than the Free States.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union, a sort of Polk organ, is out on Col. Benton. His movement on the Texas question, it says, "places him in a suspicious attitude in reference to his Democratic sympathies." If it had said a suspicious attitude in reference to his sympathies with a majority of the party, it would have told the truth. A man may stick to the real creed of a party, and yet be denounced by nine-tenths of it.

Columbus.

Extract of a letter dated Columbus, Dec. 30th, 1844:—

The Oregon question came up in the House this morning in the form of a resolution introduced by Mr. Ewing. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

This afternoon, a resolution was introduced by Mr. PAYNE, expunging from the journals the vote that was passed the House in '42, concerning JOHN Q. ADAMS, for introducing a petition praying for a dissolution of the Union.—A debate (if the random talk could be called such) was had. The Whigs sustained the resolution, on the ground of the sacred right of petition!!! This after they, but a few days back had themselves refused, with insult, to receive a respectful petition for a lawful purpose, and coming from a large body of respectable citizens.

MILLER of Stark, a young man of fine talent, was the only one, among the Democrats, who dared stand up for the right of petition.

During the discussion of this subject the lobbies were crowded—a great number of ladies present. Great interest is manifested by the citizens upon the matter!

From the New-York Morning News.

The following paragraph, from a letter which we find in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, agrees so entirely with the intelligence which we receive from a well-informed correspondent, that we lay it before our readers:

"The whole Cabinet, individually, have condemned Mr. SHANNON's conduct, and were it not for the correspondence of the Department of State, every act would be disavowed, if the wishes of Mr. Calhoun could prevail. He, too, is committed through the improper use made of a despatch, and this accounts for the effort to varnish over mistakes, to which there happen to be higher parties."

☞We commend the following to our friends, as worthy of imitation. How do the seven like it?—ED. HER.

DAYTON, Dec. 30, 1844.

DR. BAILEY:

Dear Sir:—Herewith I send you two *continuances* of the Herald for one year, and *sixteen* (16) *new* subscribers, making *two hundred and thirty-one* (231) *new* subscribers that your friends here have forwarded you through me, since the end of February last, about ten months—this, in addition to the respectable subscription list you had here before. You must have received, too, large accessions from other parts of the County. Dr. L. of Little York having told me lately that he had recently sent you down *twelve* new subscribers. Of course, then, we do not despair for the Herald, even if *seven* of our respected and esteemed fellow-citizens have ordered its discontinuance; though, for the fair name of our little city, we could have wished they had not so far forgotten their ordinary gentleman-like deportment as to sign *such* a note.

The Friends of Liberty here have never felt more encouraged than now. We every day see new proofs of the progress of Liberty principles among the people. Multitudes are disgusted with the misrepresentations, the lies, the forgeries of the pro-slavery press, and are resolved on having a purer kind of political reading. Unless the papers of the old parties reform thoroughly, quit their base pro-slavery-ism, and take Liberty ground, we shall aim to raise your subscription list in old Montgomery to *five hundred* within the coming year.

Yours, very respectfully,

Christian Politician.

Our friend, Dr. Brisbane, is still struggling along with his Christian Politician. His enterprise deserves support. The Doctor is an independent man, and makes an excellent family paper, advocating all good things, and yet keeping clear of sectarian or party spirit.

A disgraceful fight lately occurred between a boat-load of German emigrants, who had landed at Portland, and some of the workmen attached to the iron foundries. The result was, the emigrants re-embarked, and pursued their way up the river. We presume they were the same that landed here last Sabbath, and if so, the good people of Louisville showed little wisdom in giving them so rough a reception.—Such emigrants must contribute to the prosperity of any place, and we welcome them to Cincinnati. Louisville will profit nothing by a Japanese policy.

Lieutenants Frobill and Usher, of the United States cutter Woodbury, at Galveston, fought a duel recently at that place. Their bullets pierced the thin air, whereupon honor was satisfied, and "like kindred drops," they again "mingled into one."

Great News--Col. Benton Stealing Abolition Thunder.

Abolitionists will soon have to hide their diminished heads: their vocation will soon be over, if the New York Herald *may be believed.* Its Washington correspondent says that Colonel Benton is in favor of abolishing slavery, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. He entertains no abstract idea, but he has a principle, upon which he intends to act forthwith. He will go into a State Convention about to be held in Missouri, there divulge his grand project, and have incorporated into the new Constitution a declaration of the principle, which is to be followed out as soon as practicable by legislative enactment.

The writer adds:

"The ice thus broken by Missouri, it is believed that Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware—perhaps Tennessee and North Carolina—will soon follow suit, and abolish slavery in these States. Then will come up, in good earnest, the question of the annexation of Texas, if it should not force itself up before. But whenever it does come, Mr. Benton has proclaimed that then and there the great question of American slavery is to be permanently settled, and the principle which shall govern the future action of the United States in respect to it, clearly and distinctly marked out. Texas is to be admitted as a free territory, or not at all. In the former case, the liberated slaves will naturally find their way southwardly, and gradually become merged in the quadroons, *meztizzoes*, and other hybrid races of Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico."

While the Herald man was about it, he might as well have announced that Mr. Benton was to be the Liberty candidate for President in 1848, and W. L. Garrison, for Vice President!

Thomas W. Dorr.

We learn by the National Intelligencer, that in the matter of Thomas W. Dorr, on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, or for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, the Supreme Court of the United States has overruled the motion of F. C. Treadwell, in the case.

The *Louisville Journal*, in allusion to the proposition of South Carolina, to send messengers to all the slaveholding States, to unite them in a Disunion Convention, remarks:

"We hope she is not fool enough to send a messenger to Kentucky upon any such treasonable business. He might be sent away as summarily as Mr. Hoar was from Charleston, unless, perchance, he should get caught by the limb of a tree."

Friday, January 3, 1845.

Dissent.

A number of the Liberty men of this city, among them some of our oldest and most influential abolitionists, have signified to me their dissent from the opinions respecting Mr. Birney, contained in my articles of 24th and 25th December, in which I stated that that gentleman, in my opinion, had committed two "grave errors," in the course of the Saginaw transaction. They say "they think Mr. B. has committed no error at all, but on the contrary, conducted himself in the trying position in which he was placed, with that sagacity, honor, and Christian regard to strict principle, which have always marked his character and caused him to hold so high a place in their estimation as he has always done, and still continues to do without the smallest diminution."

I have also received from Dayton, a paper signed by fourteen gentlemen, ardent supporters of the Liberty movement, as well as fast friends of the Herald, also dissenting from my opinions, and concluding as follows:—

"Now we would not be understood as wishing to commit the Liberty party in favor of Mr. B. or any other individual. We would have the nominating consention when the time arrives, perfectly free to select the best man then to be found in our ranks. At the same time *impartiality* seems to us plainly to require that no effort should be made to commit the Liberty party *against* the nomination of Mr. B. or any other person. We go for an *entire*, not a *one sided* non-committalism. We would be committed neither *for* nor *against.*"

With the sentiments contained in this paragraph, we entirely coincide. We have never *entertained*, or *expressed*, or *hinted*, any other. Our Dayton friends do us injustice in implying that we have. And we now say distinctly, that the man who shall *hereafter persist* in representing us as disposed or aiming in any way, directly or indirectly, to commit the Liberty party against the nomination of Mr. Birney or any other man, or in favor of the nomination of any man, or as being desirous to pave the way for the nomination of any particular candidate, will be guilty of an absolute untruth.

In reference to the dissent expressed from my opinions of the course of Mr. Birney in the Saginaw affair, it is proper I should say, that a careful re-examination of the articles referred to, has entirely confirmed me in the conviction that the positions there taken are right and proper. There are two qualifications, however, or rather two ellipses that I would supply.—Where I said, that the acceptance of nominations for two different offices at the same time, was "calculated to awaken the suspicion of an over-anxiety on his part for office," I ought to have added, what I meant—"among those who were not personally acquainted with him, or did not understand his character." And, when I said he left "too much room for misrepresentation," the words, "*without by any means intending it,*" should have been added immediately. For by no word or act of mine would I imply that Mr. Birney could ever have thought of acting in any other than the most honorable manner. If there is a man on the face of the earth constitutionally incapable of acting dishonorably, that man is James G. Birney.

With these qualifications, there is not a word or an idea in either of the articles referred to, which I would have changed, or be willing to have unwritten.

In this case, as in all other cases, I speak for myself; I am not, never have been, and never will be, the *organ* of any party or class or man. At the same time, the supporters of the Herald shall always have the right to protest in its columns against what they may deem objectionable.

Having expressed my opinions freely of the course of Mr. Birney, I shall not permit myself to be drawn into a discussion pro or con. No discussion of personalities can be advantageous to the cause of Human Liberty; and in this case, it would place me in an attitude I do not wish to occupy towards a man whom I greatly admire and esteem, and withal would be unpleasant to the feelings of the readers of the Herald.

But, this declaration must not be understood to imply, that any attempt to throw obstacles in the way of *perfectly free action* on the part of a National Convention, will not be firmly resisted by the Herald.

C. T. Torrey.

The several motions for a new trial in the case of Mr. Torrey were overruled by the Court in Baltimore, last Saturday morning, and sentence was then pronounced as follows:—"On the first indictment, confinement in the penitentiary from December 28th, 1844, to 2d April, 1847; on the second indictment, until 2d April, 1849; on the third indictment, until 2d April, 1851."

A large crowd was present, in expectation of hearing the speech of Mr. Torrey, who, however, was not present, having requested that he might not be publicly sentenced.

Many of the Northern papers talk of this case with a cold-blooded indifference. We wish for the sake of the anti-slavery cause, and for his own sake, that Mr. Torrey had not done the acts for which he is now suffering. Six years of active effort, in a way which would not have rendered him liable under any law, would have been far more fruitful of good, than will be his cruel incarceration for that space of time. And besides, every such case, we fear, tends to obstruct our access to the "sober second thought" of the slave States. Still, our abhorrence of slavery is deepened by this additional atrocity, which is said to be *necessary* to its support. What kind of a system must that be, which requires the incarceration of a man in the penitentiary for six years, for the act of *persuading*, *encouraging*, a miserable slave to leave his chains, and seek *freedom* by *flight*? The whole nation lavished honors upon Lafayette, because he came to the rescue of our fathers, when they were asserting their *political* freedom by the *sword*. The whole nation now sentences to the penitentiary a man who *persuades*, aye, simply *persuades* an innocent fellow man to recover, not his *political*, but *personal* freedom, not by the *sword*, but by *flight!* The inconsistency is too enormous not to be apparent to the most stultified of Northern doughfaces.

An edition of the second series of the Essays of Mr. Emerson, has just been issued in London, with a preface from Carlyle, who is a great admirer of the American author.

Kentucky!

The Legislature of Kentucky commenced its session at Frankfort, last Tuesday. Lieutenant Governor Dixon called the Senate to order, and Charles S. Morehead was elected Speaker of the House. The Governor then sent in his message, which is commendably brief.

A few items in the message are worthy of notice.

The present debt of the State, including bonds issued before the 14th December, 1843, and not taken up in exchange, as well as bonds issued since that date, amount to $4,269,500, as follows:

5 per cent. bonds, payable 35 years after date,	$165,000
5 " " " 30 " "	450,000
6 " " " 30 " "	3,396,000
6 " " " 6 " "	129,000
6 " (for repair of railroad) payable 6 years after date,	99,000
Money borrowed from the Louisville Bank,	30,000
	$4,269,000

The interest on this debt, amounting annually to $250,000 is chargeable to the Sinking Fund, which the Governor believes will be sufficient to meet the charge upon it, but to make assurance doubly sure, and obviate all chance of detriment to the honor of the State, he recommends that the rent which may hereafter accrue under the lease of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, be put under the control of the Commissioners of the Fund.

There are still other liabilities of the State, the interest of which is payable out of the public treasury.

She is indebted to the education fund—	
5 per cent. bonds,	$850,000
6 per ceet. bonds	67,000
Total,	$917,000
Interest on these bonds up to January, 1845, which remain unpaid,	198,430
Total, principal and interest,	$1,115,430
Receipts into the Treasury for the year ending 10th Obtober, 1844,	$390,149 49
Payments,	349,035 19
Balance,	$41,114 30
The estimated receipts for the year ending October 10th, 1845, are,	$392,422 98
Estimated Expenditures,	366,379 54
Estimated Balance,	$26,043,39

The small surplus above the demand in both these cases, is urged by the Governor as a reason for strict economy, and for strenuous efforts to diminish, instead of increase, the public debt.

The receipts from the public works are increasing, but they are still small.

In respect to a system of public instruction, he says it will give him great pleasure to cooperate with the Legislature in any measure which may be devised to improve and bring into more useful operation the present or any other system of common schools. It is to be regretted that he does not insist more at length upon this important matter—but, it may be that he is aware of the futility of all efforts in this way, so long as slavery shall continue to blight and destroy that noble State.

Remarkable Instance of Forgetfulness.

The *New-York Tribune* says—"The first Whig who deemed slavery a positive good, and desired to propagate and extend it, we never yet met with."

Has it forgotten Waddy Thompson, Whig, of South Carolina, and Barrow, Whig, of Louisiana, who opposed annexation because they thought it would tend to extinguish slavery, which they believed to be a real good?

The truth is, in the slave States, there is little difference of opinion between Whigs and Democrats, in respect to slavery. They generally agree in laboring for the extension of slave-institutions, and slavery-dominion. The Tribune forgot that both parties in the Missouri Legislature have united in the support of resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas, and *against* the compromise which would divide the territory between Freedom and Slavery!

Columbus.

NEIL HOUSE, Dec. 31st, 1844.

Dear Sir:—The little done in both branches of the Legislature to-day will not pay the waste of paper and ink to relate. The Oregon resolutions came up again in the House, and passed with but one dissenting voice, and that one Mr. Speaker Gallagher's. So that all the pother about Oregon on yesterday ended in smoke. And "Jacob Flinn's Oregon Speech," that too, is lost to the world. To-morrow we shall have the Tariff—the day after Distribution—the day after that United States Bank, and so on, to the end of the chapter.

Court in Bank adjourns to-morrow, after delivering a very large number of opinions.—Still many cases are "continued that it is impossible to hear and determine this term, so crowded is the docket. How long will these wise legislators be bothering their heads about measures of national policy to the utter neglect of affairs at home? The whole State is calling aloud for a reform of the judiciary—the people are suffering, from delay and costs grievously, under the present system of administering justice, if such it can be called. Yet no attention, whatever, is given to the subject, by these Representatives who are so loud on Oregon and the Tariff.

The appointment of Judge Hitchcock has created a good deal of severe comment. Although a good lawyer, and from long experience on the bench, possessed of a happy facility of examining and deciding—he is bigoted, warped by prejudice, and, owing to his rude manner, unpopular with the bar and people. There is an admirable description of him in Brougham's Statesmen of the times of George III., vol. 1, p. 98, intended for Lord Thurlow. He says:

"Far from showing, like Lord Eldon, a patience which no prolixity could exhaust, and a temper which was neither to be vexed by desperate argumentation nor by endless repetition—farther still from courting protracted and renewed discussion of each matter, already worn thread-bare—Lord Thurlow showed to the suitor a determined and to the bar a surly, aspect, which made it perilous, to try experiments, on the limits of his patience by making it somewhat doubtful if he had any patience at all," &c.

The Tin Pan (by which I mean the third branch of the Legislature) was in a terrible stew all last night, trying to cook up a Judge for the Superior Court of your city. But without effect. The Pan is in a wretched situation. Alfred Kelley is greatly exercised—running round—tinkering here and soldering there—with an industry worthy a better cause.

SENECA.

IMMIGRATION.—The following is an abstract from the official report of the Department of the number of passengers that have arrived in the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending September 30, 1844:

Maine	3,649	Vermont	197
New-Hampshire	256	North Carolina	5
Massachusetts	6,440	South Carolina	330
Rhode Island	154	Florida	58
Connecticut	58	Louisiana	3,869
New-York	59,762		
Pennsylvania	4,886	Total	84,764
Delaware	32	Of which were males	48,897
Maryland	5,006	" " "	35,864
District of Columbia	32		

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Monday, January 6, 1845.

Progress of Opinion.

It is instructive to watch the progress of Opinion. To-day you assail a Prejudice, a Wrong Practice or Institution. If it be deeply imbedded in the affections of the community, or bulwarked by law and custom, or identified with strong pecuniary interest, the opposition arrayed against you is prompt, stern, and proscriptive. Without respectful hearing, you are condemned, and popular rage, it may be, is let loose upon you as a disorganizer or fanatic. This is the first stage of the reformation you desire—the stage of persecution. Fear not. Clouds and darkness may settle about you—the heavens may seem like brass. In man's obdurate heart, you may be tempted to think there is no flesh. Falter not. You have inflicted a wound, which can never be healed. The first ray of light has fallen upon the dark abyss, and though the spirits of evil may wail and curse, ray after ray will continue to penetrate the darkness, till every spectre shall flee before the bursting day. You have unsettled the confidence of the People, in the wrong they deemed established. The suspicion that they may have been deluded, to their hurt, will grow upon them, despite their rage against the voice that first startled them from their false peace. You have impaired their reverence for the wrong Institution. You have lodged the germ of Truth in their minds, and that will live, and put forth its radicles, in the deep recesses of their hearts, steadily and silently undermining their prejudice, their false beliefs, while on the surface, you may see nothing but unscrupulous, inconsiderate, apparently relentless opposition to you and your movements.

But, high excitements consume themselves: the thunder cannot roll forever. The storm of persecution is followed by the calm of apathy. Say what you will, do what you will, you cannot produce a ripple upon the surface of the public mind. Will you despair? Never! Far down in the depths, below this stillness, Truth is working; new creations are slowly rising; every influence below that moveless expanse, is busy in constructing new beliefs, which will, in due time, emerge from the depths, and be wrapped in sunlight and verdure. Hope on! Toil on! Providence works with you. The apathy which you deprecate, favors your efforts. You press onward—the public mind yields, without a struggle. It makes no effort to receive or resist the Truth, and so its prejudices melt away, its wrong beliefs, unconsciously to itself, give place to right sentiments; the arguments it hears constantly repeated, without reply being attempted, it insensibly adopts as its own; and, ere it is aware of change, it has adopted many of the principles and much of the spirit of the reformation which whilome it anathematized, and to which it may still be indifferent or hostile.

Now all that is needed in this state, to consummate the reformation, is, an *occasion*, a *crisis*, demanding a *decision;* and this in the order of Providence is never wanting. Whenever the people are ripe for right action, then the opportunity presents itself. Under this view, it may be said, that man's maturity is God's opportunity.

Shall we not apply these remarks to the anti-slavery enterprise? Look abroad, and remember. The day of popular persecution in the free States at least, has gone by; the period of apathy, which next followed, has almost closed; and what do we see? Evidences of an almost universal conviction that the principles of the anti-slavery enterprise are right, and that the time is hastening on, when they must and will be carried out into practical operation. The same changes, making due allowance for difference of circumstances have been gradually transpiring in some of the slave States. Newspapers in those States broach sentiments now, which a few years ago, they would have eschewed with horror. And yet so silently and insensibly has this revolution proceeded, that those papers imagine now that they have always held such views, only the excitement raised by the Northern fanatics prevented in former years their expression! The public mind there, for a few years past, has been in a state analagous to that in which Mesmer throws his disciples. As it awakes, it can hardly be persuaded that it has slept at all.

These remarks have been occasioned by noticing lately in Southern papers, not a few thorough-going anti-slavery articles.

In the *Alexandria Gazette*, (Dec. 11th,) published daily and weekly at Alexandtia, D. C. is a long and very interesting communication by a Virginian, entitled Emancipation in the United States. The writer, to expose the absurdity of the reason constantly urged against anti-slavery action in the South, drawn from the interference of Northern citizens, compares the territory of the slaveholding States to a landed estate, inherited by an indolent proprietor, with great natural advantages, but which has been nearly ruined by one signal defect in the management of it.

"Some years ago," he proceeds, "the owner of this property became conscious that a radical change in the system of management was necessary, and talked openly and earnestly of weat ought to be done; but about that time, it happened that some of his neighbors, who had adopted a better system, and were growing rich, began to advise him to follow their example, and to insist that it ought to be done immediately, as every hour's delay increased the evil, and made the remedy more difficult. What! says the chivalric old gentleman, do you presume to advise me in the management of my property? Am I not pursuing the same course that was adopted by my patriotic ancestors?—If the estate is becoming exhausted, the buildings going to decay, and the tenants leaving it in despair, that is none of your business. The burdens under which I am laboring are not of my imposing—they were entailed upon the estate by my forefathers, and I am not responsible for them."

We commend this illustration to our Southern friends; and we appeal to them, is it worth while to hang yourselves, because some of your neighbors have insisted pertinaciously, and perhaps somewhat impertinently, that the gallows ought to be cut down?

'A Virginian' presents a number of instructive facts in the course of his article. In an address lately delivered before the Newcastle (Del.) Agricultural Society, the attention of the audience was called to the fact, that land may be had in Virginia, at from 20 cents to $5 per acre, and the advantages of a settlement in that State were stated to be greatly superior to any that are afforded by the Western States or territories. About fifty families from the North some time since, settled in Fairfax, Va., and the effect of their labors was soon seen. "They have erected," says "A Virginian," "many neat dwellings, reclaimed a considerable extent of exhausted land, and given a spur to industry and enterprise, that has improved the value of real estate all around them." On inquiry, he learned, however, that while the purchasers of the lands seemed satisfied with their prospects, the young men who had come with them as laborers from the North, "*had mostly gone back*"—a circumstance which the writer very properly attributes to the degradation of labor under the slave system. And nothing better, he believes, can be looked for, till slavery be extinguished in Virginia.

The closing part of this commnication from "A Virginian," is so much to the point, that we cannot forbear copying it.

"I will now propose a few queries which have been suggested by reading several well attested accounts of the results of emancipation in the British West Indies.

1st. If emancipation without removal would be a dangerous measure in the United States, how shall we account for the fact, that in Antigua and other British Islands, where the slaves formed a much larger proportion of the population, no injury has resulted, but on the contrary, great benefits to all classes.

2d. If the removal of our colored population would be desirable, what can be the reason that the authorities of Barbadoes, since emancipation, have endeavored to prevent their colored laborers from emigrating.

3d. As the free colored people who have gone from the United States to Trinidad, are found to be a useful and industrious class, and the planters are desirous to obtain more of them, is it not probable they would be equally useful here, if protected by humane laws, and encouraged by the education of their children.

4th. Would not the colonization of the colored race, without their consent, be equivalent to their expulsion; and can such a measure be justified on christian principles? Would it not be as disgraceful as the banishment of the Huguenots from France, the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, or the exile of the patriotic Poles?

5th. Is it not safe in all cases to act upon the principle taken for the motto of the Alexandria Gazette?—'Fait ce qu'il faut, arrive ce qu'il pourra.' A VIRGINIAN.

Virginia, Dec. 9, 1844."

More on this subject next Monday.

The Forgery.

The Whig papers in the East seem less disposed to do the fair thing by Mr. Birney, than their brethren of the West. The Cleveland Herald, Pittsburgh Gazette, &c., publish the real letter of Mr. Garland, and so does the Atlas of this city. Did not the *Chronicle* publish the *forged* letter? Has it given insertion to the *real* one? Surely, it would not deliberately do injustice to Mr. Birney.

Columbus.

[*Correspondence of the Herald.*]

Neil House, January 2.

Dear Sir:—*Lass*-itude or some lesser affection incident upon my travels of yesterday, must suffice as an excuse for dullness of detail in my correspondence to-day.

The Legislature begins to assume something like a business aspect. In the House most of this precious, sun-shining forenoon was taken up in a debate as to whether the pay of Supervisors should, or should not be, reduced from $1 per day to 75 cents. Decided in the affirmative—pay is accordingly reduced, if the Senate says so.

This afternoon the House went into "Committee" on the bill of Mr. Kirkham of Summit county, *to repeal* the inestimably ridiculous Retrenchment law of last winter. Debate continued to late hour this evening. Result—indefinite postponement of the Bill. It may, as the turn of discussion indicated plainly enough, be taken as settled that the "Retrenchment Committee" will report a bill modifying, in "sundry and divers" essential particulars, the present law. Success to an *honest* carrying out of this idea. No Bank bill is heard of yet, even in Committee. As your correspondent has *not* a "free ticket" into *tin-pan*, he cannot, of course, say what progress is there being made. But, I apprehend, troubles thicken on our Whig friends.

The day has been gloriously beautiful.—There's a notion prevalent, that there must be some blundering about the "weather office," some bright, sunny, spring days having slipped in at a time when a wintry article is expected.

Seneca.

Neil House, January 3d, 1845.

The bill to prevent firing of guns and cannon upon roads and highways occupied the grave attention of the House this morning, and, at last passed to the Senate, where it is to be hoped it will end in smoke. More squibs and crackers were exploded, and, time lost in discussion, than the whole affair is worth.

The act giving the Ohio life and Trust Co. her original banking privileges, passed the Senate to-day. Mr. Perkins and two of his associates, after taking a stand against its several readings, *dodged* the final vote. It is generally agreed that should this bill pass the House and become a law, Tinker Kelley may save himself all further trouble in getting up a new system—as the Trust Company will effectually kill it and flood the country with shin-plasters in the old repudiated style.

Save in banking, it is difficult to tell what the course of parties will be. Politics has become a species of gambling, and, the action of both parties in the Legislature consists of a series of skillfull moves—each intending to entrap the other, and deceive the people. In fact, creating capital for the next contest. For instance, the odious retrenchment law passed last winter, all feel the necessity of wiping from the statute book, yet the only efforts tending that way have been a number of manœuvres intended each by the Whigs to make the Democrats take a portion of the responsibility of its repeal. A bill was introduced by Mr. Payne the other day, for its repeal—after a warm debate in which every effort was made to bring out the Democracy and make them speak and vote in its favor, the bill was indefinitely postponed. So it is with an appropriation for the New State House. So it is with Law Reform. And so it is with every thing, except Banking—and that the Whigs have so long told the people that is the only one thing necessary—the great cure for all evils, that now in power, they have to act decidedly upon it.

Not until all are fully awake to this want of sincerity on the part of Whigs and Democrats, will the Liberty party occupy the proud stand in the affections of the people its truth and honesty deserves. When that day comes it will be one of fearful reckoning for the petty tyrants and mobocrats who rest with implicit faith upon the gambling sagacity of their political leaders. These very leaders, mousing politicians as they are, with that instinct peculiar to the beast, will desert them in their hour of need. The day I dream of is fast approaching. We only want a few such men as the lamented Leggett to raise a warning voice, and it will be responded to by the people in a way only equalled by that of the revolution:

> "When earth seemed quick again
> With God's creative breath,
> And, rom mountain, plain and glen,
> Rose ranks of lion hearted men,
> To battle to the death."

Too much of this perhaps. You want newsletters from me, and not speculations of this sort. My dear Doctor—of news political, Columbus is as empty as the member from Gallia's head is of common sense. I suppose we shall have something interesting in the House over the Trust Co. Bill, and if Jacob Flinn, Esq., don't give some *striking* arguments, I am much mistaken.

The bill incorporating the Bachelor's Club of Massillon, came up on its second reading this afternoon, and a good deal of amusement caused by the numerous amendments offered.—One member moved that nothing in said bill should be so construed as to prevent any member from going in for "*immediate annexation*," provided it can be done "*without war, without dishonor*, and by the *common consent of the Union.*"

Another gentleman moved that nothing in said bill should be so construed as to prevent *any old maid, in or out of petticoats*, from presiding at the meeting of said Club.

Some one hinted about making the members *individually liable for little responsibilities:* and so on, until the speaker (Roudybush) was nearly crazy—he kept stuffing the amendments into his pockets, and deciding every thing out of order, and, at last, amid bursts of laughter, decided himself out of the chair. Seneca.

For the Morning Herald.

Are the People of the Free States morally responsible for Slavery and the Slave Trade, in the District of Columbia and Florida.

NO. III.

My second pro position is, *That the People of the Free States are morally responsible for Slavery in Flori da.*

To sustain this position, I shall first quote the clause in the United States Constitution, that gives to Congress the power to legislate for the Territories. In the 2nd clause of the 3d section of article 4, it is provided, "That Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

"Under this provision the Territorial Leislatures are permitted to enact laws, which are in force till abrogated by Congress, and Congress may, and sometimes does, legislate directly for the Territories."

Hence Congress is morally responsible for all the laws in force in Florida.

The treaty by which Florida was ceded by Spain to Congress was executed at Washington, on the 22d day February, 1819. On the 3d of March, 1819, Congress passed a law for the temporary government thereof: this law provided for the government of the Territory, and continued in force former laws, to be administered by officers, to be appointed by the President. The laws of the U. S. relative to the revenues and the importation of colored persons, were extended to the Territory. This law covered the interstate and coast wise slave trade, as well as a prohibition of the foreign slave trade, though probably only intended to cover the foreign trade.

On the 3d day of March, 1821, another law for the government of the Territory temporarily, was passed, but it says nothing of slavery except to repeat substantially the law of 1819, relating to persons of color.

On the 30th March, 1822, Congress passed a law for establishing a Territorial Government in Florida. This law provides that, "*All the laws to be passed in the Territory shall be laid before Congress, and if disapproved by Congress, shall thenceforth be of no force.*"

This law reserves to Congress *all power over the legislation of the Territory*, as much as if Congress enacted the laws directly, since no law could take effect, *if disapproved by Congress.*

Congress, at the same time, declared the fugitive law of 1793, and five other laws relating to slavery, to be in full force and effect in said Territory, and it re-enacts certain laws that had previously existed there.

In proof that Congress could always exercise the power of controling the laws of the Territory, in May, 1820, it *did* repeal certain laws, adopted while General Jackson was Governor of Florida, and made it a penal offence to attempt to enorce them.

But some suppose there was a condition in the treaty by which we acquired Florida, compelling us to maintain slavery there. This is a mistake. The treaty is now before me, and does not contain a word that can be construed into any such reservation. The sixth article provides that the *inhabitants* of the Territory shall be incorporated into the Union as soon as the Federal Constitution will allow, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States, so that the colored *inhabitant* is to enjoy just as much as the white inhabitant, and slavery is no where provided for in the treaty. In fact, if the United States could be compelled to comply with the terms of that treaty, and its language be construed according to common law principles, Congress would be bound to abolish slavery there, at least as to all that were there at the time of the treaty.

I have shown, beyond a doubt, that Congress has power to control the legislation of Florida, and that Congress has so controled it at will, and has extended the slave code over the Territory by positive enactment, and by allowing the Territorial Legislature to enact laws and put them in force, when it might have been prevented, of course the moral responsibility rests with Congress; and my former argument showing who is responsible for the doings of Congress, need not here be repeated. The votes of the free States have the power to compel Congress to repeal the slave laws of Florida;—these laws then, as well as the laws of the District became the laws of the voters of the free States—and if there be a God in heaven who takes cognizance of the affairs of men, can he look with pleasure on men who vote for those who will enact or sustain such cruel laws, and place the whip in the hands of Southern overseers, merely to receive in return the honor of being associated in ecclesiastical or political parties with those slaveholders?

Surely justice will not always sleep, nor will those who say they have nothing to do with slavery be excused at the bar of God for sustaining it in Florida. It is the Liberty men only who really act on the principle of having *nothing to do with slavery.*

It is unnecessary to describe minutely slavery as it is in Florida; all the description of slavery in the District as given in a former number will hold good here. There is not so extensive a slave trade here as there, and at the same time our Florida legislature has adopted most of the odious features of southern slave law. For instance, if a colored *citizen voter* from a free State, goes to Florida, he is for the first offence severely punished by the laws of free States, and if he persists in visiting there he is finally sold into slavery for no offence except exercising the privilege given him by the constitution.

Thus has *our* Congress sanctioned and enforced laws, that virtually annuls the constitution, being the same in principle as the laws of South Carolina, which do really dissolve the Union. Let us hear no complaint against the slave States for annulling the constitution by their barbarous laws, so long as Congress adopt similar laws for Florida.

What say you, freemen? Have you nothing to do with slavery? O how many slaves have died under the lash of the master by virtue of *your laws, freemen?* How many mothers are now weeping the separation of their husbands and children by *your laws?* How many now groan in hopeless bondage, galled with chains *forged by you?* O, my countrymen of the free States, while you let loose the blood hounds of slavery, will you Pilate-like, *wash your hands*, and say you feel no moral responsibility, that you have nothing to do with slavery? Will the aged minister, brother in the same church with me, persist that I spoke falsely in saying "that the people of the free States were morally guilty of slavery in the District, Florida, &c?" May God help you all to come to the light though by it our deeds may be reproved.

My next topic will be the coast-wise slave trade.

General Assembly.

On the 31st, the bill to renew the banking powers of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, was taken up in the Senate. Several efforts were made to restrict these powers, so as to give security to the people—such as limiting its paper issues to three to one, for the silver in its vaults, prohibiting it from issuing notes under five dollars, or to loan or pay out the notes of any other bank in any other State—incorporating the principle of individual liability, &c.—but all without effect. The majority seem resolved to give us banks after the old sort, with an unrestricted power of mischief. The bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 17 to 16.

Chicago Daily News.

We beg pardon of our worthy cotemporary, Z. Eastman, for not having before noticed the new Daily he has started in Chicago. It is a Liberty paper, under the control of the same editor who has for several years, conducted with ability the Western Citizen. We wish it abundant success.

Fairly Spoken.

The Christian Index, of Georgia, seems to take a proper view of the character of *neutrals.* It says:

"*We are decidedly of opinion these professedly neutral papers are more hostile to Southern interests than papers conducted by avowed, but honest abolitionists.*"

The neutrals are the very papers that will be really *ultra*, when public sentiment shall have changed.

From the Christian Politician.

Jamaica Ruined!!

We invite special attention to the following communication of our correspondent. The writer resides in one of the Southern States, and is a gentleman in whose veracity confidence would not be misplaced. It is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts and observations recently made by one who had personal knowledge of the condition of the West Indies before and after emancipation. His recent visit to Jamaica was for the express purpose of keeping up with the progress of events, and learning for himself the true state of things as now existing there.—*Ed. Chris. Pol.*

To the Editor of the Christian Politician.

Dr. B.—Having recently paid a visit of several months to the Island of Jamaica, during which I traveled from one end of the Island to the other, and visited nearly every town; having, too, had peculiar facilities afforded me for the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the real condition, plans and prospects of the different classes on the Island, I will trouble you with a few remarks, as the result of my observations and enquiries, which you will either publish or suppress, as you may deem best.

The object of my visit being principally to obtain information on different subjects that might be useful to myself and others, immediately on my arrival I commenced an enquiry as extensive, and, at the same time, as noiseless as I could, making the most minute observations as I proceeded, as to the state of the Island commercially and politically.

On looking around and asking, how does Jamaica prosper now? you are answered with the cry of ruin! ruin!! You ask the cause, and you are told "*the people will not work*, and the country is ruined" As you pass through the Island in prosecution of your enquiries, you hear the the same cry reiterated—ruin! ruin!! And so it continues to the end of the chapter—all who utter it assigning the same cause—*the people will not work.* The idea that the country is ruined appears at first sight sustained by the fact that in all districts of the country you continually meet with estates thrown up, sugar works *in statua quo*, buildings dilapidated, fences broken down, and land overgrown with weeds and grass—all indications of ruin and bankruptcy. And as a consequence, you hear of the great falling off of the staple production, sugar, and its consequent high price. On a cursory glance at Jamaica, these facts present a prominent and ominous appearance; and one is ready at first to join the universal cry, surely the country is ruined! Nothing is more common than a wrong conclusion drawn from a superficial view of any subject, while a close investigation will generally correct such premature decision, and shew us that we have been imposed upon. Such will be found the case with regard to Jamaica.

If you enquire why are these estates thrown up? why have these sugar works ceased their operations? why is less sugar exported now than formerly? the answer you may uniformly expect is—the laborers will not work in the *field*—we cannot *hire field* laborers. All this is very plausible, and appears supported by the efforts of the Island, or Colonial Government, goaded on by sinking monopolists to obtain an increase of laborers by emigration. The blame must fall somewhere, and it may as well fall upon the shoulders of the poor black man as elsewhere; he has unjustly borne more than this before, and it is more likely to fall on him than others, because he has but few friends to clear him of the charge.

But the cause *does not* lay with him; it must be looked for elsewhere. It is *not* that the negro, now free, is lazy and will not work for fair wages; it is *not* because the planter *cannot* get continuous labor on his estate—*it is because he or his agent will not;* he will not pay a fair price for labor, he would now reduce the *free man* to a condition as dependent and servile as that of the slave; and because the freeman has the option of refusing to work for such wages as he would dictate; his dignity is lowered, and the cry of ruin is raised *because the people will not work.* Journeying from Annotta Bay to Port Maria, I passed an estate, the name of which I now forget, that presented an unusually ruined appearance, and asked a negro boy, a shrewd communicative lad, who was my guide, and who lived about a mile distant, what was the reason for its looking so much worse than many we had passed before; he answered with great simplicity that "Busha, (attorney or manager,) was very bad man; in slavery time he lick people too much, and since free come, he hire people and make 'em fool; he hire 'em and no pay 'em, and now nobody work for him." I asked him where the owner of the estate lived, and he said, "away in England," Subsequently I learnt that this boy's answer, simple as it was, afforded a complete solution of the mystery, why some estates were given up, and why the people would not work. Many planters and some agents *do obtain sufficient continuous labor*, and can make sugar, and make the estates pay, and *many more might* if they would. But were every estate in full operation I believe there would not be labor enough on the Island to work them, for it must be admitted that a great amount of force has, since emancipation, been withdrawn from the field. But this, instead of being an evil to be lamented, constitutes one of the most pleasing features in the late change. Women, mothers, daughters, or wives, can now find a more appropriate sphere than the cane field for the emplo ment of their time, in the superintendance of their domestic arrangements; thus securing for themselves and families a large amount of comfort, which, till lately, they had been entire strangers to. And such as formerly composed the pickaninny hog-meat gang,—i. e, children whose business was to gather food for the hogs on the estate, now are sent to school. And many of the smartest of the men formerly employed in the cane field, have found a better market for their labor in other branches of industry, and have been *foolish* enough to avail themselves of the beneficial change. In this way full one-third of the former available force of the field has been taken from it, and were every plantation in full operation, additional labor *would be* required to carry on the work, and there would then be some propriety in the cry that now rings the Island from east to west for emigration; but how senseless now; yea how *unjust;* while *thousands of the native population are without work*, are willing to work, and would be *glad* to work for fair wages. *Fair wages!* The use of this term suggests a few remarks on the subject of wages.

In Jamaica, in times of slavery, when a slave wanted to hire a few days of his own time, (I suppose I should say his master's time,) he usually paid 50 cents per day for it—often more—seldom less—and the poor man *innocently* enough supposed that if worth so much to his master when a slave, after he became free, he was worth as much still to himself: but instead of insisting on this, contented himself with 37½ cents, or 1s. 6d. sterling—not too much one would think for a day's labor beneath the scorching sun of Jamaica. This sum, small though it must seem to every *disinterested* and reflecting man, was at first cut down still lower, by exactions in the shape of rent for house and provision grounds; which, if submitted to, would have justified the oft reiterated retort, that when free the negroes would not take care of themselves. Had the claim of the planter been a specific one, for so much rent for a certain sized house, it would have been all fair, and no person could have objected to it. As the landlord of a cottage, &c., his claim for rent was good, but here was the singularity of the charge—the poor man had to pay so much rent for *himself*—so much for his *wife*, and so much for *each child*—a petty extortion that left the laborer in possession of but a small portion of his earnings at the end of the month. In the commencement of freedom this one circumstance alone occasioned more discord between planter and laborer than any other—and drove the laborer to seek a home and provision ground of his own—hence arose the numerous free negro villages that meet the eye and gladden the heart in all districts of the country; and where the laborer, contented and cheerful, may sit with his family, and enjoy the comforts of his rustic home. Thus the evil determined against the poor man, resulted in his welfare: while he remained on the estate renting a cottage and grounds, he was, in a certain sense, attached to the estate, and was liable to exactions and oppression, which he escaped by acquiring a home of his own—the planter or his agent cannot now coerce such laborer with the threat of expulsion from his house and grounds—the one is as independent as the other—*he* is not compelled to labor on any particular estate, but can seek employment where he may please, or where his labor is worth most. And the planter can only get along with *him* by a fair remuneration for labor performed without any deduction in any shape or form whatever—and with such treatment as is due from one man to another. Oh, how it galls many to be compelled, in dealing with such men, to lower the high tones of domineering tyranny used in the days of slavery. All this *is* ruin. This, however, is not the condition of all the laboring population. I would it were so—but only of those who have by industry and economy secured for themselves a refuge and a home.

I saw and conversed with laborers who were working for 25 cents per day, and who, out of the $1 50 thus earned per week, would have to pay 50 cents for rent—leaving but one dollar for their own maintenance, &c. Surely this was too little. These men would not have worked at this rate had they possessed a home of their own—but being attached to the estate by renting a hut and grounds thereon, till they could get away, would have to submit to their lot. The *enormous sum* of 37½ cents, without any privileges whatever, is considered by planters and attorneys as too much for a day's labor; and a reckless determination appears to prevail among them to reduce it by any means to 25 cents, and in some cases to 18¾. In some districts a combination appears to have been entered into by attorneys for this purpose; whether by instructions from England, or on their own responsibility, I know not. If the former, it must have been in consequence of their own mismanagement and misrepresentation. But they will not succeed:—in some districts they may for a time reduce the wages of the laborer, but they cannot generally, nor at all when the crop comes in; and where the laborers have a home of their own, they will not succeed even now. Such laborers will be able to support themselves on their own little freeholds and hold out against such an unjust combination. The planters know this very well. And hence you may hear them, on all hands, while looking upon the rich valleys teeming with the heavy crops which the coming year promises, lamenting that the labor will be insufficient to get them in. Now after their grinding the laborer in the way they have, when work was scarce, who would pity them, if the laborers were to retaliate and let their crops perish in the field—this, however, they will not do, unless the same insane policy is pursued with regard to wages. A gentleman living near Montego Bay, assured me that in the parish in which he lived, there were about 3000 laborers who were out of employ from this cause—they would work for thirty-seven and a half cents, and for noless. With these facts in view you may account for the clamor for immigration which so extensively prevails—because the planters cannot get the native peasantry to work for 25 cents per day, they want to overstock the market with labor, and thus reduce its value, making the amount of wages given these emigrants, who will, to a certain extent, be in their power, a standard by which to regulate the wages given the native laborer. Of the unprecedented injustice of this emigration project as at present advocated a few words presently. It is assigned as a reason for wishing this reduction in the price of labor, that the cultivation of sugar will not allow such *high wages*—strange indeed if this were true, that many estates which have since freedom, been doing well, (and many snch were pointed out to me,) strange that such have this year broken up more ground, and put in very many more cane plants than formerly.—But if it were true that the present mode of cultivating sugar in Jamaica would not pay—could no improvements be seggested that would leave the earnings of the laborer untouched? If the pruning knife must be applied are there not other places where it might be more judiciously and efficiently applied than in cutting down his poor pittance? Verily there are. To justify this attempted reduction in labor, it is said that a laborer can live for next to nothing in Jamaica. I grant it is true, that he can live very cheaply there, if he will be content with the simple vegetable productions of his own soil, and which he can cultivate for himself at little cost, if he will devote part of his time to such cultivation;—but in such case he could not give what the planter requires, i. e. continuous labor on the estate. But if such continuous labor be given, he must purchase his food, and then I affirm without fear of contradiction, that it would cost him twice or thrice as much to live as it would the laboring class in Cincinnati or Ohio. And how would they fare with 25 cents a day, living as cheaply as they do? But it is objected that the wife can cultivate these provision grounds while the husband labors on the estate. Granted. But what a shameful proposition conceals itself under a suggestion so specious and apparently fair. It is this—that the poor wife shall toil to feed herself, her children, and husband, that he may toil for a bare 25 cts. for the planter. May all Jamaica's sugar plantations perish before her peasantry are reduced to such a sad condition. Whether, then, he has to buy his food, or work for it, how can he be expected to work for less than he does. I have seen men working for 37½ cents per day, who day after day have no stronger food than bread and salt fish, and sometimes island vegetables, with a cup of coffee in the morning, and sometimes not that; as often as otherwise having nothing more than so-so bread, as they call it, i. e. bread alone. Who then can blame the laborer for resisting a further reduction of his wages if he can do it successfully? Who rather, that possesses the soul of a man, will not commend his independence? The craven soul that would deny the exercise of such feelings to a man because his face is black, is not to be reasoned with—reason would be lost on him who has none himself.

But where, then, should the work of retrenchment commence? Should the salaries of overseers and book keepers be reduced? By no means; they rarely are paid too much. If they are required at all, they are by no means too well paid. But in most cases one of the two might be dispensed with altogether. A good overseer is all that is required; and the Book keeper and attorney, too, might be dismissed with great advantage to the proprietor; the book keeper because there are no Books for him to keep; the name, though a high sounding one to us, being a perfect misnomer in its application to the Jamaica agent, book keeping being no part of his business. The book keeper is but the overseer's drudge, with which he might as readily dispense as not. And as to the attorney—well were it for Jamaica's prosperity if there was not one on the Island. He is in most cases the root of all evil; generally a highly paid, pampered, lazy, aristocratical nabob, who alone fattens at his post, filches the absentee proprietor out of all he can, getting rich by swindling his employer and grinding the poor, and then lays all the blame upon poor "Sambo." Some of these attorneys or managers are agents for several properties—and right well they deserve the name of managers—right well *they manage for themselves.* They get a good salary for each estate, and *manage* to monopolize all the privileges the estate may afford, such as keeping breeding stock on the estate for their own 'profit, buying cattle young or lean, and keeping them in the estate's pasture till they are fit for the market, affording no inconsiderable source of revenue to themselves, (when carried out to the extent which in some cases it is) instead of consulting the owner's welfare by keeping on the estate as many belonging to him as the estate would support. They also furnish the estate with all things it requires—charging their own price, without forgetting their own nice pickings. Most of these attornies have from one or two to half a dozen housekeepers (mistresses,) who, though they do no labor, are mostly put down as laborers, and their time charged to the proprietor as such. Men in such circumstances cannot be expected to feel a deep interest in their employer's success. With them "comes night, comes ninepence;" *their* salary is the first paid, because paid by themselves; they finger the cash. They are not solicitous to secure labor for the estate; if the laborers will work on *their* terms, all is well and good; if they will not, there is no compromise or conciliation—without ceremony they are sent about their business. The attorney can easily deceive the absentee proprietor, and persuade him the fault rests with the people; that they are fractious, or lazy, or exorbitant and will not work; and can as easily obtain his consent to aim at the lowest possible reduction of wages, so low that the laborer would be a fool to yield to such terms, and when little or no labor can be obtained for such estates, they are thrown up—a source of loss and regret to all but the attorney. To the laborer, because now there is less demand for his labor; to the overseer, because he now loses his situation; to the owner, because now no sugar goes to England for him; but as to the attorney, with nothing to do, his salary goes on, his housekeepers must be retained to keep house, and his salary goes on for what? for seeing the fields and houses don't run away before they can be sold or rented. And every obstacle will by him be thrown in the way of selling or leasing the estate, unless he be able to buy it himself, well knowing that on the sale or lease of the estate spoil so rich and valuable would be wrenched from his grasp.

[To be concluded next week.]

Tuesday, January 7, 1845.

☞ The West Indies.

We recommend to the attention of our exchanges in slave States, a very candid letter in this paper, by a gentleman of the South, now in the West Indies. They will find much important information in it.

Progress of Opinion.

We have always believed that in at least, the more Northern of the slave States, there was enough intelligence and conscience among their people to redeem their territory from the curse of slavery. It is true, that wily demagogues and perpetual slavery-men availed themselves of the anti-slavery excitement at the North, to arouse the pride of the great body of Southern people, to awaken their fears, thereby stifling for a season the expression of their anti-slavery feelings. But, we knew that their sinister arts could not prevail forever. They might provoke a temporary feeling of exasperation, but Self-Interest and Humanity, though for a time their dictates might be unheeded, would yet resume the ascendancy; especially the former, which is as steady in its operation in the long run, as the law of gravitation itself. And when Self-Interest and Humanity and Conscience should again control the public mind, they would operate under circumstances more favorable to satisfactory results. The sentiment created in the free States would be at once a support and stimulus to the reatcing sentiment in the slave States. The healthful action of the churches in many cases in the North, would never more allow the conscience of the Southern churches to slumber. The continual agitation of the question in the former would bring a constant pressure to bear on Southern mind; while in the light of the discussions attendant upon it, and the vast mass of facts disclosed by it, wiser decisions would be reached, so that any serious movement against slavery in any of the States, would be conducted on right principles, thus securing the best possible results.

We do not say that public sentiment in the slave States has yet recovered from its morbid condition, but in some of them, the evidences of a most decided change for the better are every where visible.

Last Saturday, we referred to what was going on in Virginia. We perceive that Governor McDowell, in his late Message, indicates indirectly his sympathy with the growing feeling against slavery. While noticing Internal Improvements, and urging the claims of the Western part of the State, he runs a contrast between this section and Eastern Virginia, and without naming slavery, as the cause of the want of prosperity in the latter, leaves this to be inferred.

Western Virginia, he says, with but "a few earthen turnpikes," at wide distances from one another, one of them unfinished, one just finished, and the oldest "scarcely twenty years in use," has increased greatly in wealth and population, while Eastern Virginia, blessed by nature with great facilities of intercourse and of access to markets, has declined, and continues to decline.

In twenty years, Western Virginia has added one hundred thousand to its population. Ten years ago, it paid into the Treasury some $36,-000; now it pays $110,000, three times as much. In 1810, the assessed value of lands, lots, and buildings was $16,000,000; in 1840, $39,000,-250,000—the average assessed value of land having risen from 92 cents an acre to $1,40.

The other three Districts of the State twenty years ago contained assessed property to the amount of $191,000,000; now it amounts to but $170,000,000. (Does this include slaves?)

The progress of the Western District, compared with the Eastern, says the Message, "which has been effected under multiplied discouragements to population and labor, is the clear poor of an intrinsic and available efficiency, requiring nothing for still higher and better results, but the encouraging and upholding hand of the State. Had it been thus encouraged and held up at an early day, and the locked up recesses of the District, thrown open by highways to profitable settlement, and trade there can be no doubt upon the facts presented, but that its numbers and property and contributions to the treasury would all of them have been incalculably greater than they are now."

A few other facts may be noticed. The population of Eastern Virginia was, in 1830, 832,-979; in 1840, 806,942—having fallen off 26,000. The white population of Eastern Virginia in 1840 was, 369,498; slaves, 395,250; free colored, 42,294—the colored population having a majority over the white, of 67,000!!

In Western Virginia, on the contrary, the population in 1830, was, 378,293, in 1840, 432,-855—showing an increase of 54,000. The white population in 1840, numbered 371,570—2,000 more than in Eastern Virginia—the slaves, 53,737; free colored, 7,548.

These figures disclose the sole cause of the decline of Eastern, and progress of Western Virginia.

The Baltimore American, noticing the Message, cannot let the occasion pass without dealing a blow at Slavery.

"It attempts no explanation," it says, "of the phenomenon that a district embarrassed by natural disadvantages should advance in prosperity, while other districts, formed with great advantages, should decline year by year. Does any one among our readers doubt as to that cause? Would not the whole mystery be understood at once, if the prevalence of slavery in the declining portions of the State were intimated, and its comparative absence in the trans-Allegheny district? If the Message had been more particular and discriminating with regard to these sections of the State where slavery has existed longest, and in greatest predominance, the conclusion we have indicated would appear, we presume, to follow more irresistably still."

So much for Virginia.

In Kentucky the tokens of an approaching regeneration of sentiment are still more auspicious. The Frankfort Commonwealth, one of the leading Whig papers of that State, we have always understood to be identified more particularly with the Slaveholding Interest. We know that a few years ago, it manifested a most relentless opposition to the movement for a Convention in Kentucky, chiefly on pro-slavery ground. But, it has not been an inattentive observer of events: in the last number is an article containing some sound views on the slavery question, admirably expressed. The article is an able review of Mr. Calhoun's "Slave-Mongering Diplomacy," as the Commonwealth terms it. "A Secretary of State," says that paper, "writing an argument to prove to a foreign government that abhors slavery, that slavery is a blessing, not only to the people among whom it exists, but to the slaves themselves, and that it is the interest of that foreign government to take a position in its relations with other powers, favoring the institution of slavery, is the coolest piece of presumption ever displayed by a sane man."

"Mr. Calhoun, with strange want of tact, speaks of emancipation in the West India Islands, as a 'stale plea of philanthropy!' And he produces figures to show that British emancipation has injured the productive powers of her colonies. He says less sugar and coffee have been produced; and argues as if the difference in the amount of production of these two articles, were a dead loss to England. Was ever such folly displayed by a statesman? It is true that less sugar and coffee are produced under the free than under the slave condition; but the *aggregate production, as well as consumption*, under the former condition is increased, a fact overlooked, or rather suppressed by Mr. Calhoun. But such a use of statistics is characteristic of Mr. Calhoun and his school. We have no doubt, if the Cotton planters of the South were to curtail their production of that article; and produce their own bread, meat, horses, &c., which they now buy from the Western States, Mr. Calhoun would argue that the prosperity of the South was depressed in proportion to the decreased production of cotton, and he would charge the Tariff with robbing and plundering the planters! If the measure of happiness and prosperity in the West Indies depends solely upon the amount of sugar and coffee produced there, as Mr. Calhoun virtually argues, the happiness and prosperity of South Carolina and the other planting States depends, according to the same process of reasoning, not upon the aggregate productions of Southern labor, but upon the amount of the single article of cotton! No matter, if, by diversifying employment, the *aggregate* production be increased, the public prosperity is lessened if *one* of the items of production be curtailed! Such is Mr. Calhoun's argument. We shall not expose ourselves to ridicule by gravely combating such ridiculous absurdities. The Kentuckians once produced large quantities of Maple sugar from their own forests. Now they produce very little. Can Mr. Calhoun or any other theorist make them believe their general prosperity has declined in proportion to the lessened production of Maple sugar? We have no doubt he would eagerly enter upon the task, and make a brilliant argument upon it; but there is not a boy of twelve who would not laugh down his brilliant argument."

How the writer of this interesting paragraph, with so clear ideas of the workings and results of West India Emancipation, can for a moment donbt as to the efficiency and safety of similar emancipation in Kentucky, we cannot understand. The truth is, where such sentiments prevail, slavery cannot long continue.

Although our article is already too long, we must quote the closing paragraph of the Commonwealth's article:

"As to the blessings of Slavery, Mr. Calhoun is very silly to argue that question at home; still more abroad. The universal sentiment of the North, and, we believe, a majority of the people even in the slaveholding States, regard slavery here as a plague-spot and a curse. In Kentucky, while we believe all her citizens are loyal to the Constitution, and would resist any interference in the question, nearly all regard the institution as every way injurious to us, and would joyfully adopt any just and practicable scheme of relieving themselves of the evil. The number of slaveholders in Kentucky is about one-fourth the number of voters. This is an important fact, which the considerate should constantly keep in mind.—Mr. Calhoun's principles, carried out, would make the laboring freemen of this conntry slaves to slavery. His estimate of national happiness and prosperity, as is clearly shown in his letter to Mr. King, on which we are now remarking, is an estimate of the comforts and enjoyments, not of the great body of free American laborers, but of that small class of bloated Nabobs, who live on the sweat of negro labor. God forbid that we should excite the smallest prejudice against negro labor, or those who enjoy it. We would make no discrimination between them and others; for we hold ourselves conscientiously bound, under the compromises of the constitution, to regard all and protect all alike. But we call on those who employ slave labor, for God's sake, not to provoke the masses against themselves. Set not yourselves, as too many do, in offensive arrogance, above them. A large majority of the freemen of this nation are poor laborers; men, nevertheless, of proud spirits, of true hearts, and, be it remembered, of stout arms. They are to be conciliated, not despised; they are to be regarded and protected, not trampled on and made subservient to interests antagonistic to their prosperity and dignity. Mr. Calhoun had better not make statistical tables. Others will turn the tables on him. For the security of slavery, we have the guarantees of the Constitution. Seeking other supports, we shall lose those we already have."

Postage Grievances.

A day or two since, we received a letter from Illinois, charged fifty cents postage. It contained a one dollar note, to pay for the Weekly Herald, according to terms. We furnish fifty-two papers, with all the brains, ink and type for fifty-two weeks, and get only fifty cents for it—and the United States Government takes precisely one dollar and fifty cents for the transportation of the paper, and of the letter ordering it!

If this is not swindling, we don't know what is.

By the same mail, we received a letter from Ripley, brought by steamboat, containing a two dollar bill and a 25 cent-piece, which Mr. Wickliffe's Paul Pry seized, and on which we had to pay thirty cents postage—thirty cents for the support of a Department which had nothing to do with the trouble or expense of bringing the letter from Ripley!

This is "dog-mean."

Yesterday morning, among other letters was one, containing seventy-five cents, for three Weekly Heralds, for the session, which we have put at the low price of 25 cents a copy. The letter was from Martinsville, about forty or fifty miles from here, and we had to pay postage on it, eighteen cents, nearly the price of one of the papers! The P. O. Department, under the present system, is a most intolerable nuisance, and should be indicted as such by the Grand Jury of the American People.

By the way, our friends must see to it that we are not imposed upon needlessly. Post Masters are authorized to frank monies for subscriptions to newspapers, and will do so if properly requested. We cannot quite afford to send our Weekly for one year, at one dollar, when we must pay fifty cents on the letter ordering it; nor can we afford to forward session Heralds at 25 cents a copy, and pay 25 cents postage on the letter enclosing the quarter of a dollar.—We hardly think we could make our salt in such a business. One dollar a year for our Weekly, and twenty-five cents a copy for the session Weekly, are our terms. If postage is to be paid, we cannot and will not pay it, on such sums.

Currency in Missouri.

The Sheriff of Ripley county, (Mo.) on a recent settlement with the State Auditor, for the year's revenue, paid two dollars and eighty cents in lawful currency, and the balance of his dues, in *wolf scalp certificates* and accounts against the State for fees in criminal cases! This would seem to be a common mode of payment in Missouri.

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Wednesday, January 8, 1845.

Commercial Paper.

The Commercial department of our paper is equal to that of the best in the Mississippi Valley. It is under the superintendence of a gentleman, whose knowledge in this line can hardly be surpassed. There are Prices Currents, which alone, cost one dollar a year. The Herald, containing just as valuable commercial news as any other, with all the reading matter and general intelligence besides, costs no more than they do—one dollar a year. We again ask, is there any reason why we should not have ten thousand, twelve thousand subscribers?

Our list has nearly reached six thousand. Will our friends now grow lukewarm?

Congress.

December 31st, in the Senate, Mr. Tappan presented the Cincinnati memorial, praying for a reduction of the postage rates.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, which went over one day, asking information from the Executive Department, concerning the non-payment of the April and July instalments of the Mexican indemnity.

The bill to grant certain lands to the State of Indiana, to complete the Wabash and Erie canal, coming up, was laid over till the following Thursday.

In the House, same day, Mr. Tibbatts attempted to introduce a bill for the annexation of Texas, also a resolution pledging the protection of this country to Texas, till the question of annexation was settled, but objection being made, he gave notice of his intention to bring forward these measures.

Mr. Belser also gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas. And before the session was over, Mr. McDowell gave notice that unless the subject of Texas was called up in a few days, he would ask leave to introduce a bill for annexation.

It is very evident that there is any thing but unanimity on this subject among the Democrats of the House.

Mr. Darragh asked leave to offer a resolution calling upon the President for information respecting the indemnity due from Mexico, but the House refused to suspend the rules to give him an opportunity.

General Assembly.

The bill to renew the banking powers of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, authorising it to issue notes to the amount of half a million of dollars, and not requiring it to keep any specie in its vaults, has passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15.

On the 3d, Mr. Kirkum presented a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill punishing the exhumation of human bodies, for anatomical purposes, with imprisonment and the penitentiary. He did so, not because he approved the resolution, but because he had been instructed by his constituents. After a brief debate, the resolution was indefinitely postponed. Some seemed to think it rather hard that medical gentlemen should be put in the penitentiary just for their excessive zeal in behalf of the interests of science.

On the 4th, in the Senate, Mr. Codding from a majority of the Committee on the Penitentiary, made a report against printing a portion of the report of the Directors and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary. The report gave rise to a great deal of indignation, many of the members thinking it a monstrous outrage, even to think of withholding information from the people. It would seem from the debates, that the proposition was against the printing of the reports of the warden and physician—that of the former containing the names, ages, crimes, &c., of the prisoners. If the recommendation had been simply not to print the *names*, we see not what objection could be urged against it. No good can result from publishing the *names* of convicts, but much evil may.

The report was laid on the table.

A bill to erect the new county of Wyandotte was passed.

No general bank bill has yet been reported.

Our Correspondencec.

VARIETIES—MESMERISM—WITCHCRAFT, &c.

Occasionally, we receive communications on matters and things in general, which though well written, are entirely too long for the importance of the topics handled. Their authors must not be offended if, amidst the press of other matters, they are often pushed aside.

Sometimes, we receive communications, so miserably written, that we would rather write an editorial, than take time to decipher them. As a matter of course, they are cast aside.

Communications containing good things are occasionally forwarded to us, but, the grammar and spelling are so imperfect, that we could not insert them without correction, but it is as much as we can do to correct proof. A daily editor has not a moment to spare to mend the grammar of his correspondents.

Again: not unfrequently we are perplexed with a great mass of communications, all of which we cannot publish, among which, therefore, we must select as we best can; and yet, we doubt not, it so happens, that we do not always select the best. If, then, any correspondent should think himself wronged by the preference shown to another, let him excuse the editor, to whom it is an easier task to write himself, than to select from the writings of his friends.

We hope that every correspondent, grieved by the non-appearance of his article, will find some consolation in the foregoing explanations; for we dislike to wound the self complacency of any body.

Thus much in general.

There are other cases, however, requiring more particular notice.

A friend in Montgomery county, sends us an account of a lamentable defection at the late election, from our ranks, in Miami county.—A similar report from another friend reaches us from Hamilton. Both are designed for publication; but, with all respect for our correspondents, we must decline their requests. For reasons which we think would be satisfactory to them, reasons however, which it is not proper to state publicly, we believe no good would follow publicity in those two cases.

We have often spoken of the courtesy of the Post Masters. One of them, informing us of the discontinuance of a subscriber to our Weekly Herald, says—"If he is not an Abolitionist, there are other matters aside from abolitionism, enough to make the Herald very interesting. Truth! too many truths in your paper, is all the objection to it."

Just so! Long may our friend hold his office! He is a man of judgment.

A gentleman writing to us from Brown county, administers a mild rebuke to an anti-slavery lecturer, who lately passed that way. He deprecates the harsh and apparently vindictive style in which he speaks of opponents. We copy the following paragraph, as containing the pith of his communication:

"We can accomplish nothing by *browbeating* those who do not see through our glasses. Human nature is such a *forked* thing, that it must be led by a kind, conciliatory process of reasoning; and I hope I may never see the day when *our* lecturers will so far lose sight of the great principles for which we are contending, as to allow themselves to indulge in that spirit of acrimony which characterizes the other political parties when speaking of each other."

To all of which we say, *Amen!*

A correspondent, writing from Mercer, Mercer county, Pa., gives an encouraging account of things there. Speaking of the Mercer Luminary, formerly a Whig paper, but which came over to the Liberty party during the late canvass, he says—"It is well sustained, has a larger and better list of subscribers than when it was the organ of the Whig party, and its editor is a whole-hearted Liberty man."

There are from six to eight hundred thorough-going Liberty men in Mercer county, and they are now actively engaged, says our correspondent, in striving to revolutionize the whole county.

Wm. E. Parmelee, a most ardent friend of Liberty, writes us from Lucas county, a spicy letter, for which we wish room could be found. He says:

"We live in the back woods here, and it is hard to get money from the people for any thing, much less for hated anti-slavery documents; and although I have made many efforts to obtain you subscribers, yet poverty, woods, and political insanity, have prevented my success until since the election. But, thanks to a "progressive" something, election is over, and people are emerging from the fog of a dreadful political drunkenness; and as the first fruits of returning sobriety, I send you two new subscribers, which I regard as the seed of a plentiful harvest."

"I have turned farmer, and as I drive the physical plow, I intend also to drive the plow of Liberty and Equality, deeming the one of as much importance to the subduing of the alarming noxious growths of our great political farm, and to the cultivation of the fruits of peace, happiness, and permanent prosperity, as the other is to the natural soil."

May Heaven multiply such farmers indefinitely!

A friend in Harveysburg, Warren county, writes us a long letter for publication, in which he treats of Witchcraft, Phrenology, Mesmerism, &c. If our columns were not so straitened, we would publish it. The writer used to be a Friend, but has emancipated himself from all bonds of every sort. Witchcraft, fortune-telling, charms, &c., he thinks may be explained on scientific principles, in the lights of Phrenology and Mesmerism. He saw a blind man in Eaton, who could tell the future and the past, decide on colors, interpret dreams, was a most accurate phrenologist, understood palmistry. Our correspondent, a searcher after universal knowledge, visited him. The blind seer told him who he was, what he had been, what he was to expect, &c. He informed him that in two weeks from that time he would receive two letters, bringing tidings which he named. The two weeks passed—the letters came, sure enough, and in them, just the tidings foretold by the dealer in hidden arts. Our correspondent wishes if any body knows where this wonderful man is, that information may be immediately sent to Harveysburg, to Valentine Nicholson, as many people who are sick, wish to consult him how they shall get well.

The old gentleman was hereabouts some time ago. He has been several times in Cincinnati, and more of our respectable fellow-citizens have visited him than would like to be *seen* resorting to wizards. Ladies and gentlemen, some of our Illuminati, aye, if rumor may be credited, some of our city functionaries, paid their respects to the sagamore, and learned things about themselves, beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. We ourselves, as it is our custom to see all that is to be seen, took advantage of his lore, and if the readers of the Herald have not been able to see evidences in its columns of the benefits we then and there received, it is their own fault.

A CARD.

A few weeks since, supposing my health sufficient to justify a resumption of my labors in the Liberty field, I partly engaged to attend several Anti-Slavery Conventions in this and the ensuing months. Recent experiments at public speaking convince me that I cannot prudently attend those conventions, and I yield to the remonstrance of friends against my own desire, in suspending Anti-Slavery labor during the winter, unless my strength should greatly improve.

This note is to save my friends the trouble and expense of sending conveyances for me.—If health allow, I will attend and provide my own conveyance. SAM'L. LEWIS.

January 6, 1845.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND CHINA.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, late Envoy Entraordinary to China, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening from Vera Cruz, in the barque Eugenia.—The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 12th Dec., and from China twenty-six days latter than before received.

Mr. Cushing while in Mexico was robbed of all his papers, except those about his person, among which were fortunately his official despatches.

Mexico.

Mexico has again been the seat of another revolution—bloodless, however. Santa Anna had been proclaimed Dictator, and all seemed to go on well but about midday the troops barracked in the Accordada Saint Francis, and the citadel pronounced against Santa Anna and Canalizo. At the head of the movement was General Don Jose J. Herrera, President of the Council, who addressed a proclamation to the city, calling on it to sustain him.

The whole Congress immediately threw itself into the arms of Herrera, who immediately took possession of the National Palace without bloodshed.

The Congress continued its session permanent.—The Ex-Ministers fled. Canalizo is in arrest at his own house.

An attempt was made to destroy the statute of Santa Anna in the vestibule of the Theatre, and the people wished to break the bronze one in the market place, but were prevented by the authorities. On the next night Gen. Herrera had it privately removed.

The new authorities maintained perfect quiet.

The Chambers were occupied in devising means to remedy the incalculable injury the country has suffered.

The principal towns, and, indeed all the country, have pronounced against Santa Anna, who, with a small force, was at Queretaro. Santa Anna has but little chance of overcoming this movement, and it was uncertain whether he would attempt to escape or deliver himself up. In case that he is taken prisoner, the people will probably demand his execution, as they deem his liberty dangerous to the public safety.

At the latest dates from Vera Cruz, (Dec. 12th,) affairs stood thus—

The departments of Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Zacatecas and Agnascalientes were in a state of revolution and in military possession of General Paredes.

Gen. Santa Anna (with Cortazar) had military possession of the departments of Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Santa Anna's President *ad interim*, Canalizo, and his Ministers were imprisoned in Mexico, Congress had re-assembled, and a temporary constitutional Government was installed there, composed as follows, viz:

Gen. Jose Joaquim de Herrera, President of the Council of Government, charged temporarily with the supreme executive authority.

D. Luis Couraga Cuevos, Minister of Foreign Relations, State and Police.

D. Mariano Riva Palacios, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction and Industry.

D. Pedro J. Echeverria, Minister of Finance.

D. Pedro Garcia Conde, Minister of War.

And it was already known that the Departments of Puebla and of Vera Cruz had declared their adhesion to the Provisional Government; and there is no doubt that most of the other Departments will also support the Congress.

Meanwhile Santa Anna is constitutional President of the Republic, but unconstitutionally in command of the troops employed against Paredes. The new Minister of War has ordered him to give up his command.

Reports were current at Vera Cruz that a part of his troops had already proclaimed him Dictator; that another part had declared against him; but upon this point no information in authentic form had reached the public ear.

If any sufficient portion of troops adheres to him, to enable him to continue the war, still he is surrounded by difficulties, being in the very heart of the republic, with Jalisco and its concurrent departments to the Pacific against him on the one hand, and Mexico, with its concurrent departments to the Gulf against him on the other hand.

He may recover himself by some new turn in the wheel of Fortune, and resume his place as the constitutional President *proprietario* of the Republic; but this is hardly probable, as the public sentiment is almost unanimous against him, in nearly all the Departments.

It seems more likely that he will have to yield to the storm; and if not deprived of his life, he may escape to the United States by a sudden march on Tampico, or to South America by way of the Pacific.

A letter was received in New York by the Eugenia, stating that Santa Anna has 15,000 troops at command, and Paredes but 1500 that are to be relied on; and that Santa Anna, at the end of thirty-days, will be fully reinstated. There is also a letter from Mr. Rejon in reply to Gov. Shannon, that will, it is said, cause considerable talk. Its contents are now being translated.

China.

The news from China is to the 28th August.

FROM MR. CUSHING'S PRIVATE MEMORANDA.

The Sappho sailed from Macao for Boston, August, 3d, 1844. Passengers. Augustus Heard, and midshipman Milligan, of the St. Louis.

The Montauk, McMichael, arrived at Macao, on the 9th of August, in 88 days from New York, the shortest passage on record—bringing Capt. M'Keever and Com. Paine of the U. S. Navy. Capt. M'K. is to take command of the sloop of war St. Louis, and Commander Paine of the brig Perry.

The United States frigate Brandywine, bearing the flag of Com. Parker, was at the Bogue, to sail for the Sandwich Islands and the west coast o America in November.

The sloop of war St. Louis, Captain McKeever, was at Macoa, preparing to sail immediately on a cruise up the Coast of China and afterwards to rejoin the Brandywine at Macoa.

The Perry, Commander Paine, left Hong Kong on the 29th August, and arrived at Mazatlan.—She was to proceed on a cruise in the neighboring seas, and rejoin Com. Parker at the Sadwich Islands in February.

The American squadron in the East Indies, consisting of the Brandywine, St. Louis and Perry, had been particularly fortunate thus far, in having been scarcely touched by any of the fatal diseases which have occurred heretofore in some instances on board other United States ships on the East India station.

The French Minister to China, M. de Languenee, with his lady and family, arrived at Macao the 13th August, in the frigate La Syrene. M. de L. is accompanied by a very numerous suite, far exceeding that of any previous embassy to China. the is also attended with a strong squadron, under He command of Vice Admiral Cecile, consisting of the frigates Cleopatra and Syrene, the corvettes Almeine and Victorieuse, and the war steamer Archmede; to which were to be added the corvette Sabine, expected up soon from Singapore. The French Minister had taken a house at Macao, and it was probable he would there enter into negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner Tsiyeng. Jr. for the conclusion of a treaty between France and China.

Intelligence was received at Macao on the 27th August, from Manilla, that the barque Convoy, which sailed from Hong Kong for the U. States in July, was ashore on the Island of Lazoni, one of the Philippian Islands.

At Whampoa and Macao, Aug. 27, ships Ann McKim, Vassmer; and Antelope, Dumaresque, to sail for Bombay, Sept. 10; Moslem, French, for Manilla and the United States in a few days, Oneida, Tripp, and Paul Jones, Watkins.

American vessels at Hong Kong, August 29:—Petrel, Capt. Rogers; Cayuga, Capt. Starbuck, to sail for Mazatlan in a week.

For the Morning Herald.

Letter from Virginia.

THE BIBLE *vs.* SLAVERY—NO. 3.

The advocates for the Divine authority of human slavery pursue what is considered a strange course in the investigation of other scriptural matters. In their examination of this immensely important subject their course is as follows:—

1st. They string together the passages from the Old and New Testaments, usually quoted for the justification of slavery, without the least critical examination of the common English translation of those passages, and then give them the usual pro-slavery construction. They justify their course by wishing "not to be wise above the letter." Just as if those passages could honestly receive a pro-slavery construction, though an anti-slavery construction be necessary to harmonize the moral law.

2nd. They refuse, or at least neglect, to examine the context of those passages, in order to ascertain their real meaning by comparison as is usual in every other case, except where the merits of human slavery are concerned. How necessary such examinations and comparisons are, may be inferred from 2d Pet. 3: 16, and similar passages.

3d. They refuse or neglect to examine the general spirit and tenor of the Scriptures in relation to human slavery and other oppressions. In every other case, except that of such slavery, I believe without exception, it is held to be a correct theological rule, to construe each part of the scriptures by their spirit, or by their general or collective meaning. But in their moral support of slavery, its advocates uniformly reject this rule.

(But let us first examine, and see if this extraordinary course makes out even a *prima facie* case in favor of slavery, as they seem to suppose it does. We contend that it does not for the following reasons:

1st. It is customary phraseology with the English and other modern nations to use the words "buy" and "sell" to describe both slavery and also free and voluntary servitude. They are every where used in slave countries to designate the involuntary sales and purchases of slaves by their owners, the same as other chattels. On the other hand, it is customary phraseology in this and other countries to say of town paupers, that they are "sold" or "to be sold," the meaning of which is, that their support and maintenance are to be sold to the lowest bidder, and not that they themselves are to be bought or sold as property. So poor foreigners are "to be sold for their passage;" that is their labor is sold by themselves to pay their passage, and not themselves sold as property or slaves. So corrupt and venial politicians are customarily said "to be bought" and "sold" by party leaders and party influence, and "to sell themselves" to politicians and others; the meaning of which is that they bargain and sell, and others buy not themselves as property or slaves, but their political advocacy and influence.—Bonaparte is reported by his historians to have asked Metternich his "price," that is, the reward for his political influence and assistance. Now since we ourselves customarily use these words "buy" and "sell" in both these senses, and that without any danger of mistaking each other's meaning, we ought to be slow to conclude or believe that they could be used in one sense only in the Levitical law, in their application to the case of human servitude, where such use will necessarily destroy the harmony of that law, and prove Jehovah to be a God of disorders, inconsistencies, contradictions and confusion.—Readers of the Scriptures should hesitate long before they come to a decision fraught with such absurd and wicked consequences.

2nd. The Bible itself uses the same words "buy" and "sell" in the same two different senses, thereby proving that the ancients as well as the moderns used the same customary phraseology without any mistake or confusion of meaning. Thus in Ex. 21: 16. Deut. 24: 7, and other passages these words are used, as they are in our slave States and elsewhere, to describe the voluntary sales and purchases of slaves as property. On the other hand, in such passages as 1st Kings 21: 20–25; 2d Kings 17: 17; Acts 20: 28; Rom. 7: 14; 1 Cor. 6: 20; 7: 23; 2 Peter 2: 1, and other passages in both Testaments, the same words are used to describe free and voluntary services, as is universally understood, and as well by the advocates of slavery as by others. Now, since the Bible itself uses these words in these double senses, without causing any confusion or mistake, it is impossible to make out any *prima facie* case of slavery in any given passage, *merely* from the use of these words, when employed in describing the condition of human beings. There must be some other accompanying description to show in which of the two senses they were intended to be used in each passage; namely, whether of slavery or of free and voluntary service.

3d. The phrase "sell himself," customarily used in the scriptures in the descriptions of the Hebrew servitudes, shows of itself the probability that those servitudes were free and voluntary, and not involuntary or slavish, because real slaves never sell themselves, or are described to have done so in any book written, ancient or modern, unless it be, as the advocates of slavery affirm, the Bible. A very strange anomaly, indeed, if it be true.

4th. The customary incorrect use of the word "hire," in describing free and voluntary servitudes, does analogically prove the impossibility of determining with absolute certainty the slavish or free condition of servants by the use of those words alone. A writer* says, "In reference to the true meaning of the words 'buy' and 'sell,' and their derivitives used to describe some of the Hebrew servitudes, as in Gen. 47: 19–23; Ex. 21: 2–7; Lev. 25: 39–47–50; Deut. 15: 12; Jer. 34: 14, and similar passages. Let us compare the phraseology of these passages with that of the English descriptions of free service, in which the word 'hire' is employed. It is customary with us to say of free servants, that 'they are hired,' and of their employers that 'they hire them,' &c. So free servants customarily say that they have 'hired themselves out.' Now none of these customary descriptions tell the exact truth. It is not the servants but their time, labor and skill that are really 'hired.' The phraseology is used by the English and Americans merely to avoid inconvenient circumlocutions. It appears clearly from the passages above quoted, and from the copious context explanatory of them, that the ancient Hebrews used a similar incorrect phraseology [illegible] similar purpose—employed the words 'buy' and 'sell,' instead of the word 'hire,' as we do. None of the Hebrew servants really *'sold themselves,'* as they are customarily described to have done, but like other free servants contracted for or hired out their time, labor and skill for wages. That none of them could possibly have been property or slaves, is clear from the context of the Levitical law, as has been abundantly shown by other writers; and even without this additional proof, it is a sufficient justification of this construction in favor of universal liberty and justice, that different nations frequently employ different forms of expression to convey the same idea." Whether servants be described as 'bought,' 'sold' or 'hired,' the description thus far does not determine their condition as slaves or free servants.

5th. The same or similar forms of expression are sometimes employed in different languages and among different nations to convey different ideas, or to describe different modes of action or condition. This kind of analogy ought to make Bible expounders careful not to disturb the harmony of the moral law, by a too hasty construction contrary to the spirit or general tenor of the Scriptures.

From these premises it seems certain that the advocates of slavery who quote the passages of scripture usually perverted for the moral justification of slavery, without any further examination or comparison, do not because they cannot, thereby make out a *prima facie* case of such justification. Those who have any sense of justice or honesty left must admit that the condition of the ancient Hebrew servants must be determined not by the perverted passages alone or any construction put upon them, but by those passages, and their context together, both being construed as in other cases by the spirit, or general and collective meaning of the Scriptures.

Keeping the usual rules of critical interpretation closely in view, we propose for the sake of correctly deciding what the actual condition of the ancient Hebrew servants really was, briefly to examine the whole of that part of the Levitical law relative to that condition, together with the servitude that prevailed in the times of the Patriarchs, interpreting every doubtful case by the spirit of the Scriptures, treating those cases exactly as we would every other case of critical scriptural interpretation, in no case seeking to construe the letter contrary to the spirit, as the advocates of slavery do, but endeavoring to harmonize both by the foregoing rules. And here we beg leave to call attention to a most dangerous error, which has obtained considerable allowance among abolitionists as well as others, namely: that God did in fact ratify or establish the practice of human slavery among the ancient Israelites, by his moral law, but afterwards altered that law under the Christian dispensation so as to abolish the practice. This is, however, impossible, for God (and of course his moral law) is unchangeable; see Num. 23: 19; 1 Sam. 15: 29; Eze. 24: 14; Mal. 3: 6; Rom. 11: 29; James 1: 17.

In this investigation we will criticize the passages in the order they are quoted in the article you published sometime ago, beginning with that of *Cain, which is not quoted there.*

Gen. 4: 15.—*"And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him."*

What the mark set upon Cain was we do not know, the white people pretend "it was the black color," and the colored people that it was the white color, and no body can tell which is right, or that either color is a badge of a servile, slavish nature, since more white than black people have been slaves in the world. Besides, the human race now and ever since the flood, descended from Noah, who did not descend from Cain, but from Seth, another of Adam's sons, see Gen. 5: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 25, 28, 29. This is all the notice necessary to be taken of this perversion. In my next I will notice Gen. 9: 25–27. A DISCIPLE.

*Charles Olcott, Esq.

Anti-Slavery Meetings and Conventions

will be held at the following places, to be attended by H. L. Preston and S. Brooke—

" Thursday " 9th, " Jamestown " "
" Friday " 10th. " Big Woods, Clark Co.
" Saturday " 11th, " Green Plains " "
" Monday " 13th, in Green County, north of Xenia.

Place to be designated by Messrs. Laughead & Collins.

All the above meetings will commence at 2 P. M. and early candle-lighting.

The following Conventions will be attended, in addition to the above-named persons, by *Samuel Lewis* of Cincinnati, R. W. Witherow and others, and will commence at 10 A. M.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th January, at Burlington, Clinton Co.

On Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th, Harveysburgh, Warren County.

The following to be attended by S. Brooke and H. L. Preston—to commence at 2 P. M. on the first day of each Convention.

Wednesday and Thursday, 22d and 23d of January, at Antioc, Clinton County.

Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, Martinsville, Clinton Co.

Monday and Tuesday, 27th and 28th, Vienna, Clinton County.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th and 5th February, Yanketown, Warren Co.

Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th do, Goshen, Clermont County.

Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th of Feb., New Richmond, Clermont Co.

Wednesday and Thursday, 19th and 20th do, Felicity, Clermont Co.

Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd do, Ripley, Brown County.

S. Lewis of Cincinnati will also attend at Goshen, New Richmond, Felicity and Ripley.

Will the friends of the *cause* please give a *wide* circulation to the notices of the above meetings?

☞ Anti-Slavery Books and Liberty Almanacs will be on hand at all the above named meetings. dec 28

Married,

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, CALVIN W. STARBUCK, Publisher of the Daily Times, to Miss NANCY WEBSTER, all of this city.

Died,

On the morning of the 2nd of January, of disease of the heart, REBECCA, only daughter of CHRISTIAN DONALDSON of Cincinnati, in the 20th year of her age.

WILLIAM PETTIT, EXCHANGE BROKER AND PRODUCE DEALER, Has just opened an Exchange Office, No. 56 Third street, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

Money Department.—Eastern and Western Draughts, Gold, (American and Foreign,) Silver, Bank Notes, (current and uncurrent,) bought and sold.

Produce Department.—Flour, Clover Seed, Bulk Pork, Roll Butter, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Genseng &c. purchased.

REFERENCES:—Avery, Ogden & Co., Wm. Lippencott & Son, J. K. Moorhead & Co., Atwood, Jones & Co., Dr. Wm. H. Denny, Cash., Thos. M. Howe, Cash., N. Holmes & Son—Pittsburgh. Buzby & Bro., Jno. H. Brown & Co., & Bingham Kintzle, Smith, Bagaley & Co., Thos. R. Burch, Johnston & Co., Jos. C. Grubb, Shulze & Fox—Philadelphia. J. T. Smith & Co., J. & S. Stone, Lewis Tappan, Jacob Vanwinkle—New York. Kernan & Stillinger, T. J. Carson & Co., Cassard & Co., A. C. Schaeffer, I. Cruse, N. Harris & Son, Johnston & Lee—Baltimore. Kellys & Conyngham—N. Orleans. Semmes, Murray & Semmes—Washington. George Lowry—Georgetown. G. & A. Wells—Wellsville. Robertson & Orr—Steubenville. Crangle & Baileys—Wheeling. Calvin Carpenter & Bro., Henry Lewis, Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, James Gilmore—Cincinnati. E. Kinney & Co.—Portsmouth. Paine and Lawrence—Madison. A. B. Semple, S. J. M'Knight, E. T. Bainbridge—Louisville. Charles Semple, J. A. Bryan—St. Louis. Phineas Janney—Cumberland. J. H. Duncan, D. S. Knox, Cash.—Brownsville. dec 12 d-wly

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

Ohio.

Ohio Life and Trust Co.	½ prem
Lafayette	½ prem
Franklin	½ prem
Commercial	½ prem
Commercial Bank Scioto	8 dis
Chillicothe	par
Lancaster	8 dis
Hamilton	3 dis
Lake Erie	5 dis
Cleveland	10 dis
Miami Exporting Co.	30 dis
Urbana	45 dis
Granville	45 dis
Farmers' Bank of Canton,	15 dis
Mechanics and Traders'	
Massillon	
Circleville, old	
Wooster	
Xenia	
Sandusky	
Geauga	
Norwalk	
Zanesville	
Steubenville, old bank	par
Marietta	
St. Clairsville	
Mt. Pleasant	
Clinton Bank of Columbus	
New Lisbon	
Western Reserve	
Dayton	
Franklin Bank of Columbus	

Alabama.

Mobile	1 dis
Other Banks	10 dis

Missouri.

State Bank and Branches	par

Indiana.

State Bank and Branches,	par
New-Albany Insurance Co.	5 dis

Louisiana.

Specie paying Banks	1 dis

Kentucky.

All solvent Banks	par

Virginia.

Eastern solvent Banks	par
Wheeling	par

Illinois.

State Bank	28 dis
Shawneetown	35 dis
State Bank of Illinois Certificates	35 dis

Tennessee.

Other solvent Banks	2 dis

Georgia.

All solvent Banks	3 dis

North Carolina.

All solvent Banks	3 dis

Eastern Banks generally.

New England	1 dis
New York city	1 dis
country	1 dis
Pittsburgh	1 dis
Philadelphia city	1 dis
Baltimore	1 dis
Maryland	1@1¼ dis

EXCHANGE.

Selling Rates by the Banks and Brokers.

Boston	½ prem	Baltimore	½ prem
New York	½ prem	New Orleans	½ prem
Philadelphia	½ prem	St. Louis	½ prem

Exchange &c. at New Orleans,

At the latest dates.

On London	9 prem
France	5,25@5,30 per dollar
New York, 60 days	par
——— short sight	¾@1 prem
Boston, 60 days	par
U. S. Treasury Notes	par@¼ prem
U. S. Bank Notes	20 dis
Kentucky Bank Notes	½ dis
Cincinnati do	none dis
Indiana do	½@1 dis

COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati, January 8, 1845.

Quotations of Current Wholesale Rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.			
Canal	bbl.	$3 60@	
City Mills	"	@	3 66
Corn Meal	bush.	31 @	37½
GRAIN.			
Wheat	bush.	70 @	—
Corn, in ear	"	28 @	33
Barley	"	75 @	80
Oats	"	25 @	30
Rye	"	40 @	45
SEEDS.			
Seed—Flax	bush.	1 00 @	1 05
Clover	"	3 85 @	4 00
Timothy	"	1 25 @	1 75
Mustard White	"	3 00 @	3 25
Brown	"	2 50 @	
PROVISIONS.			
Beef—Mess	bbl	@	
Prime	"	@	
Dried	cwt.	@	
Tongues	doz.	@	
Pork—Clear	bbl.	10 00 @	
Mess	"	8 62½@	8 75
Prime	"	6 00 @	6 50
Rump and Chine	"	@	7 00
Bulk—Shoulders (green)	lb	2¼@	
Sides	"	3 @	
Hams	"	4½@	4¾
Bacon—Hams		7 @	8
" sugar cured		8 @	9
"			
Sides		4½ @	5
Shoulders		3½ @	4
Lard—Prime Leaf	lb.	5¼@	5½
SALT.			
Salt—Kanawha	bush.	25 @	
Zanesville	"	23 @	24
Turks Island	"	30 @	33
GROCERIES—LEADING ARTICLES.			
New Orleans Sugars	lb.	4½@	5½
White Havana "	"	9½@	10½
Brown do "	"	6¼@	6½
Loaf, Nos. 1 to 8 "	"	12 @	14
Crush'd and Pow'd"	"	12½@	14
Coffee—Java, old.	"	11 @	14
Rio	"	7 @	7½
Havana, green	"	7 @	7½
St. Domingo	"	6½@	6¾
Molasses—New Orleans	gal.	23½@	25
Sugar House	"	35 @	40
Maple	"	55 @	75
Teas—Imperial	lb.	45 @	90
Gunpowder	"	45 @	90
Young Hyson	"	25 @	75
Pouchong	"	40 @	55

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market.

JANUARY 8, 1844.

ASHES—Are dull. The nominal rates are 3@3¼c for Pots, and 4@4½c for Pearls.

BARKS.—Sales of Chesnut Oak at $6 50@6 75 ℔ cord. Last sales of Black and White heard of $3 50@4 00.

BEANS—Of every description are dull, the market being abundantly supplied for the present. Sales from wagons at 75@100c ℔ bushel.

BEESWAX—Is firm at 24c from the country and 25c from the trade. The receipts are light.

BROOMS—Are without change in price, and the receipts are sufficiently large for the trade. Price $1 00@1 12 for common, and 2 00@2 25 for the Union Village manufacture, ℔ dozen.

BUTTER—Continues firm. The packers are paying, for lump in by wagon from the country, 10, 11, and 12½c ℔ ℔, according to quality, and for some parcels very superior roll as high as 14c has been paid this week.—Western Reserve is taken at less, in general. Among the sales of the week from store, we hear of very ordinary at 8c, and better at 10c. Sales of good roll at 11c.

CHEESE—Is without change, but remains quite active. We note considerable sales during the week in parcels of from 50 to 100 boxes, at 5c ℔ ℔; smaller lots at 5¼c; and some choice pick at 6c.

COOPERAGE.—The quantities of country made barrels and kegs that have been crowded upon the market this season, have depressed prices far below the regular rates of the city manufacturers. Kegs have been sold from wagons as low as 15, 18, and 20c, Flour Brls as low as 25, Pork Brls 35 and 37½, and Molasses Brls as low as 75c. The regular rates of City Cooperage are about as follows, lots being bought occasionably below: viz. Tight Hogsheads, $1 75@2 00; slack, 1 00; Molasses Barrels 87½c; Pork and Whisky Barrels 45@50c; Flour Barrels 29@30c; and Lard Kegs 25@26c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The prevailing rate for Cotton Yarns is now 15@15½c cash ℔ ℔.—The sales are not so large this week as for several previous weeks. We noticed a sale yesterday of 2000 lbs at 15c, 4 mos. time. Some of the largest holders, however, are firm at 15½@16c. We reduce our quotations for Cotton to 5@6c, and notice sales of a fair article at the lower price. Candle Wick and Carpet Warp 16@17c. Cotton Batting 9@10c.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is almost entirely bare. Some sales have been made at $2 50 ℔ brl.

DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.—Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 55@60c; Whale Oil in casks 62½c ℔ gallon; Whiting 2@2½c; Venitian Red in brls 4½c. Madder and Indigo very dull, and no sales. Linseed Oil 68c, with a prospect of a decline.

EGGS.—The packers are paying 16@18c ℔ dozen for fresh-laid, which is now the prevailing market retail price.

FEATHERS.—In Feathers the transactions are extremely limited. Prices range from 24 to 26c ℔ ℔.

FISH.—The receipts are considerable. We quote regular rates as follows; viz. Codfish, large and small quantities, 3½@4c ℔ ℔; Baltimore Shad $10 00@10 50 ℔ brl; Mackerel, No 1, 13 50@14 00; No 2, 12 00@12 50; Lake Fish 7 50@8 00; Salmon 16 00@17 50; Herrings 75c ℔ box.

FLOUR—Is improving in quickness, though not in price. At Canal on Monday 1000 brls were taken at $3 60, less than half of it inspected, and 300 brls at 3 60, all inspected. A lot of City Mills, 350 brls, was taken at 3 66 delivered.

FREIGHTS—Have declined considerably. We quote the following as the common rates of the shipments of the last two or three days:

To NEW ORLEANS—	
Whisky, "	@62½c
Pork, ℔ bbl	@50c
Flour "	@40c
Pound Freight	@25c
To PITTSBURGH—	
Pound Freight	@15
Bulk Meat, ℔ 100 lbs.	none.
To ST. LOUIS—	
Pound Freight	@30
Wet Barrels	@75

FRUITS, (dried.)—We noticed one sale last week from the country of 400 bush. Apples at 75c ℔ bush. Since then several lots have arrived, and were taken at 80c. Some sales have been made out of store at 85. Peaches are in limited demand. Sales from wagons and boats at $1 12@1 15.

———, (green.)—Good cooking Apples are quick from wagon at 56@62½c ℔ bushel; good eating bring 62½@75. Retail sales of eating at 18¾@25c ℔ peck.—Oranges $4 00@4 50 ℔ 100; Lemons $4 00 ℔ box.

GINSENG—Is in better demand, and would command 24c. None arriving this week.

GROCERIES.—The sales of New Orleans Sugars continue large, at a slight decline. The prevailing rates have been 4½@5½ ℔ ℔ for fair to prime, new.—We quote 23½@25c ℔ gallon as the extremes for large and small quantities of Molasses. We note sales of Rio Coffee at previous rates, viz. for common 7c, fair 7¼c, good 7½c, strictly prime 7¾c in retail quantities.—Sizable sales of good are made at 7½c. On Monday, 30 hhds. N. O. Sugar, a good fair article, were taken on the Landing at 4c. Sales of same kind from store at 4¼c.

HAIR AND BRISTLES.—Retail sales of Cows Hair, for plasterers' use, at 25c ℔ bushel from store. Sales of Hogs' Hair and Bristles at 3½c ℔ ℔ for the former, and for the latter 40c for No 1 and 20c for No 2.

HOGS.—A few are still coming in, but the season may be called over. For the small droves that have arrived this week, and the wagon hogs brought in, prices have varied from $3 40 to 3 62½ The most common price has been about $3 50, and at this rate 1250 head have been contracted for, by two buyers, for next season, to be delivered during the month of December

HOPS.—The inquiry has continued quite active. Very few Western in store. Eastern are held at 16c.—Sales of new Western from store at 12½c, and old at 9@10c.

INSPECTED TOBACCO.—At the Planters' Warehouse, in Covington, last week, sales took place by auction, to the extent of 14 hhds, second quality Tobacco, at 1¾@3c. This Tobacco was from Greenupsburgh, Ky., and we are pleased to learn that the sales were satisfactory to both buyers and the planters.

OILS.—Tanners' Oil $15@22 ℔ brl; Castor 70@100c; Sperm (winter) $1 00@1 25; Whale 50@65c; Palm 8@9c. Sweet Oil, in baskets, $5 00@5 50. Sales of Lin seed Oil at 66c, barrels included. Single barrel from store and mill at 69@70c ℔ gallon. Lard Oil remains at 50@55c ℔ gallon by large quantities.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of Clear Pork at $10 ℔ brl, and Mess $8 62½@8 75. Green Hams at 4½@4¾, and green Shoulders at 2¼. Considerable sales of Lard not strictly prime at 5¼@5½c, for kegs. Among the sales of last week, were the following: viz. The Mess and Clear Pork, from 500 Hogs, country packed, and in poor barrels, at $8 50 for the former and 9 50 for the latter; 30 barrels Prime, 250 barrels Mess, and 70 barrels Clear, city packed, at $7 00, 8 75, and 10 00; 2000 Hams, out of Salt, at 5c; 1400 Hams and 1400 Shoulders, country cut and in salt a short time, at 4¼@2¼c; and sales of about 3,000 Green Hams, in several lots, at 4½c. In Lard the principal sales are, 123 barrels strictly prime at 5½c, 194 barrels from Hogs partly still-fed, but a good article, at 5¼c, 200 barrels No 2 at 5¼c, and 2,000 kegs, in several lots, not quite equal to No 1, at 5¼@5½c.

Sales yesterday: 10 brls Thin Mess Pork, at $8 75; 4 hhds new Bacon Hams at 6c, and same amount of new Shoulders at 3½c; 1500 green Hams at 4½c.

SALT.—Sales at the River this week, of Kanawha and Kanawha Alum, at 25c. For the latter, this is a lower price than was ever before known in this market The decline has been produced by the unusually low price of Turks Island, which is selling in small lots at 30, 32, and 33c, cash and time.

SEEDS.—Clover is firm, and holders are not disposed to sell at present rates. We notice some sales from wagons at $3 85@3 90. It is held in store at $4 00@4 12½ ℔ bushel. Flax is in active demand at $1 00@1 05. No sales of Hemp or Timothy since our last.

TOBACCO.—Sales of Six Twist, prime quality, at 5c, and Missouri 12 at 12½c.

WOOL.—Though the season for this article is over straggling lots continue to come in, which are taken at prices varying from the following rates to 2c ℔ ℔ less. Tub-washed 25@30c ℔ ℔; Common to Quarter-Blood, in fleece, 25@30c; Half Blood, 30@32; Three-quarter Blood, 32@34; Full Blood, 34@37½c. We notice a sale from store, of 1100 lbs good clean tub-washed, at 32c.

SHIPMENTS SOUTHWARD.

The rapidity with which Western Produce is now moving toward the Atlantic Markets, may be judged of by the following statement of Shipments from this port to New-Orleans, *by Flatboats alone*, during the week ending Saturday night last: viz.,

Pork,	12,076 brls.
Bacon,	83 hhds.
Hams,	235 brls.
Beef,	197 brls.
"	20 hf. brls.
" dried,	37 brls.
Lard,	150 trcs.
"	1,960 brls.
"	56 hf. brls.
"	5,075 kegs.
Flour,	7,107 brls.
Whisky,	960 brls.
"	75 hlf. brls.
Butter Crackers,	50 brls.
Cheese,	20 casks.
"	467 boxes.
Clover Seed,	44 brls.
Domestic Liquors,	30 brls.
Vinegar,	40 brls.
Candles,	165 boxes.
Soap,	100 "
Starch,	40 "
Tobacco,	70 "
Cigars,	228 "
Brooms,	80 doz.
Oil Cake,	135 tons.

AUCTION BUSINESS IN CINCINNATI.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas B. Anderson Auction Inspector of Cincinnati, for the following statement of the amount of Goods sold by the several Auctioneers of this city, during the year ending 1st December, 1844:

James Cooper,	$19780 35
Gassaway, Brashears, Hewson & Yorke,	37796 84
A. M. Brison, O'Sh'y & Withers,	185661 67
S. B. Hayden, Hayden & Elliot,	40116 60
Wm. Wood, Wood, Hopper & Co,	247795 09
Richard McChail,	7276 21
Albert Kellogg,	31347 94
Samuel Cook, 2 quarters, C. & K,	28820 90
Philip Mann,	41386 81
Charles Woodruff, 3 qrs,	8597 07
Leonard Sayre,	7413 79
James H. Reed,	3879 58
N. B. Vansicklen,	10167 72
Wm. H. Leonard, John Robinson, &c,	15634 48
Lewis Lockwood, 1 qr,	9781 12
	$695456 02

There is much real and personal property sold at auction that does not pay duty to the State, and therefore is not included in the above report.

This is an interesting item of the Business of Cincinnati, and with Mr. Anderson's assistance we shall take pleasure in laying it regularly before our readers every year.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET THE new and splendid Packet Steamer, **Meteor,** STOUT, Master, leaves the landing at the foot of Broadway, for Maysville, Portsmouth, and the intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain or Clerk, on board, oct 30 d-wly

BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY, *North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main street.*

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he will continue the above at the old stand, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Weighing Instruments of a superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms, among which are the following: Platform Scales of all sizes;
Do Counter Scales;
Brass and Common do;
Brass and Iron Beams of all sizes;
Hay and Car Scales of any size;
Druggist and Prescription Balances;
All kinds of Weights.

N. B.—Persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant all Scales and Repairs to be correct. PRIOR MEDARIS.
nov 20-daw-ly

COTTON.—20 bales Tennessee Cotton, just received and for sale by
jan 6 B. URNER, Columbia st.

Black Cassimere Hats.—This very fashionable and genteel Hat, made of *good* material, and to *wear*, can be had low, at the corner of Main and Fifth streets.
oct 19 d-w H. F. DAVIS & Co.

WEAK BACKS! WEAK BACKS!!—1,000,000 sold yearly. Price only 12½ cents each! SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. The best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints; rheumatism and lumbago. Worn on the lower part of the spine, they entirely cure the piles; applied to the neck of children teething, they give great relief. In coughs, colds, oppression of the chest, stomach, liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, and all diseases where local remedies are required, none can be better than these plasters. They are tonic, or strengthening, stimulating anodyne. The Physicians recommend them because they stick better and afford more relief than any other ever known. One million are sold yearly.

J. W. Hoxie, Esq., who was nearly bent double with rheumatism, was enabled, after wearing a plaster for twelve hours, to get up and dress himself. He was perfectly well in two days.

Mr. David Williams of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, an old revolutionary soldier, was so afflicted with rheumatism that he could hardly help himself. One of these plasters entirely cured him.

Mrs. George Nixon, one of the Managers of the Institution for aged and indigent females in the city of New York, says the old ladies find great benefit from these Plasters, they being very liable to pains or weakness in the back, as well as other parts of the body.

Mr. George W. Spencer, Street Inspector, was cured of the Piles, by wearing one of these plasters on the lower part of the spine.

☞ CAUTION.—The great reputation these plasters have attained has induced many unprincipled persons to get up worthless imitations. Trust no such imposters. All those who have had the spurious articles imposed upon them, soon discovered they were altogether unlike Sherman's, in all but the name and appearance. Ask for Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, and see that full directions for use, and a fac simile of his name—"A. Sherman, M. D," is on the back of each. Trust none others or you will be deceived.

PRICE—Only 12½ cents! G. F. THOMAS,
Main st., bet. Third & Fourth, op. Gaz. Office.
☞ Sole Agent for Cincinnati. jan 6 d&w

THE PSALMIST: A NEW COLLECTION OF HYMNS for the use of the *Baptist Churches*. By Baron Stow and S. F. Smith.

Recommendation of the Miami (O.) Baptist Association, 1843.—The Committee appointed to report upon a Hymn Book, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following as their views. For several reasons, the Committee recommend to the attention of the churches, the new work called "The Psalmist," as worthy of special patronage.

1. It is exceedingly desirable that our whole denomination should use, in the praises of the sanctuary, the same psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs. To secure uniformity, we prefer "The Psalmist," because it is strictly, and from the foundation, designed for the use of Baptist churches—is not surpassed by any Hymn Book in the world—and the proprietorship is wholly Baptist, by which the greatest facilities can be furnished for its introduction to the churches, and the perpetuity of its publication.

2. It has been prepared with the greatest care. In no instance has a Hymn Book gone through so thorough a revision; and the influence which is rationally exerted in its favor by the Committee of revision—by the known qualification of the editors—by the popularity of the Boston publishers—and by the fact that it is connected with the series of the Am. Bab. Pub. Society,—will necessarily give it an ultimate circulation greater than that of any other similar work in the churches.

3. It is a book of very superior merits, and probably will not need any important emendation for a long period to come. The Committee therefore recommend to the churches the adoption of this work, as well calculated to elevate the taste and the devotion of the denomination. S. W. LYND, Chairman.

The subscribers have been appointed Agents for the sale of the above mentioned work, and will supply them by the dozen, hundred, or single copy, to Churches, Booksellers, or private individuals, at the publishers' prices, adding the cost of transportation only.

WM. H. MOORE & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Theological, Classical and School Books, 110 Main street,
jan 6 Gazette Buildings.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. A 33 feet lot by 200 feet deep, west of the White Water Canal Basin, running from the Canal to Third st., lately owned by John Cross. On the premises are 3 two story brick Dwelling Houses, which will readily rent for $10 each per month.

TERMS—$1,000 down; $1,000 in one year; balance in 2 and 3 years, with interest secured by mortgage.

ALSO—150 Acres of improved Land in Warren county on the road from Lebanon to Deerfield, and near the Rail-road—good Orchard, and some Buildings thereon. Land good, and will be exchanged for City Property on fair terms.

ALSO—10 Acres of Ground adjoining the town of Mason, in Warren County—Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barn and Outhouse, and fine Stone Quarry, are a part of the valuable appurtenances belonging to this tract. To be exchanged for City Property, Goods, Wares, or Merchandise.

ALSO—THE BEST TAVERN STAND IN LEBANON, WARREN COUNTY. The stages from Lebanon to Dayton stop at this house. Will be exchanged for City Property—lease hold or fee simple.

ALSO—160 Acres of Land within two miles of Anderson Town, Madison County, Ia., on a State road; 70 acres cleared—Cabins, Houses, Barns thereon. Land good, and will be exchanged for City Property.

ALSO—160 Acres of Land near Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois. Rail-road runs through it. Land of superior quality—title good and taxes all paid. Will be exchanged for City Property, fee simple or lease-hold.

ALSO—80 Acres of Land in Gallatin County, Illinois, one mile from the Ohio River—well timbered, House on, land of good quality. Will be exchanged for City Property, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or Building Materials.

ALSO—A Lot on Water street in this City with the Buildings thereon. Will be exchanged for Land in Franklin County, Indians, or Land on Eel River in Vigo Co., Indiana.

ALSO—Several Lots in the City, for sale on good terms. CHARLES S. BRYANT, Agent.
S. W. Corner of Main and Court sts.
jan 6 6d&1w

UP THE ALLEY from the Pump on Lower Market st., between Main and Sycamore, HOPPLE'S BUILDING, *No. 4 Hopple's Alley, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Permit us to lay before you an article of PUMPS, the utility of which is equal at least to any other, and by many that have used them, acknowledged to be decidedly superior. The qualities that so distinguish them are their durability, ease of operation, copious supply of water, and above all their simplicity of construction; which enables us to furnish them at such Reduced Prices that the Farmer may dispense with his windlass and substitute the Labor Saving article we offer.

The valve is on the principle of the poppet valve of the steam engine. The connections and working parts are of iron, and the wooden pipes are cut in suitable lengths for transportation, being made in convenient size and prepared with composition which makes them more durable.

The manner in which these Pumps are constructed enables us to furnish them for wells of any depth under one hundred and fifty feet. They are in use in manufactories of different kinds, and are made for any purpose that Pumps are put to.

Our Cistern Pumps are of a neat pattern, and can be made of any style to suit customers.

Agents in any section of country can be supplied on the most liberal terms. Persons residing at a distance addressing us, (post paid,) giving depth of well from platform to bottom, can have their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Directions always sent with Pumps, how they are to be put up, &c., which are so complete that any one with ordinary capacity can put them in operation.

Manufactured only by WARDELL & ATKINSON.

REFERENCES:

PROCTOR & GAMBLE, Soap Manufactory, on Western Row, in well of 68 feet.
PUBLIC WELL, on Lower Market, near our office, 54 feet.
E. ERNST, on Miami Canal, in well 60 feet.
COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL.
WM. GRIFFIN, Madison, Ia., in well of 50 feet.
E. G. WHITNEY, " " 63 "
jan 4 wtf

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—The subscriber wishing to close his present business, offers for sale his Bindery complete, low for cash or approved paper. The purchaser can be informed of two good openings for a shop. Enquire of B. S. HAWKINS,
At the Bindery, Main street near Ninth,
jan 3 5dd&1w

JOHNSTON'S AGRICULTURE, Now completed in 1 vol., $1 50.—Lectures on the Application of Chemistry and Geology to Agriculture. By J. F. W. Johnston.

"It is unquestionably the most important contribution to agricultural science, and destined to exert a most beneficial influence in this country."—*Prof. Silliman.*

"A work of great value to the Agriculturist who would avail himself of the aid of science in the cultivation of his land."—*American Agriculturist.*

"This truly valuable work forms the only complete treatise on the subject, to be found in any language."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"The most complete account of Agricultural Chemistry we possess."—*Royal Agricultural Journal.*

"We only wish it were in the hands of every farmer's son in the country."—*Durham Advertiser.*

"Nothing hitherto published has at all equalled it, both as regards true science and sound common sense."—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

"A valuable and interesting Course of Lectures."—*London Quarterly Review.*

For sale by H. W. DERBY & CO.,
jan 6 113 Main st., opposite Gazette Office.

SUGAR.—39 hhds. N. O. Sugar, just received and for sale by dec 25 B. URNER, Columbia st.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, NEW, 1844.—In store and for sale by
dec 31 JOHN F. DAIR & CO.

Snow.

E'en the old posts, that hold the bars,
And the old gate,
Forgetful of their winter's wars,
And age sedate,
High capped and plumed, like white hussars,
Stand there in state.

The drifts are hanging by the rill,
The eaves, the door;
The hay-stack has become a hill—
All covered o'er—
The wagon loaded for the mill,
The night before!

Maria brings the water-pail—
But where's the well?
Like magic of a fairy tale,
Most strange to tell,
All vanished—curb, crank, and rail—
How deep it fell!

The wood-pile, too, is playing hide—
The axe—the log—
The kennel of that friend so tried
(The old watch-dog)—
The grindstone standing by its side,
All now *incog!*

The bustling cock looks out aghast,
From his high shed;
No spot to scratch him a repast—
Up curves his head,
Starts the dull hamlet with a blast,
Then back to bed! HOYT.

From the London Punch.

From a Matron to a newly-married young Lady, on the treatment of her Husband.

My dear Claribel: Your honeymoon being over, I feel it my duty—as, indeed, it will be my pleasure—to instruct you in the serious purpose of marriage. I have had my trials, my dear, in what is called the blessed state, and could, if I chose, write this letter in the tears of widowhood. Three times have I been bereft of the tenderest of husbands—for every one of the dear men was really so—and now I am left like the lonely dove to murmur alone. I have, however, this satisfaction, to know that I managed them all to my heart's content, whilst they, dear simple lambs, believed they managed me!

Men, in their extreme ignorance, call us the weaker sex,—when (and they know it) we can pull and play with their heart-strings as little children play with toy harlequins! However, never disabuse them of the fond conceit. Our weakness, as they are pleased to call it, is our best strength. Continue to make your husband think you the most delicate of creatures, and he will treat you accordingly. We all of us seem pretty well to know and follow out this truth in days of courtship, but forget it almost as soon as the clerk has said amen. This, my dear girl, is the great error of our sex; it is said that it makes the wife the slave and the husband the master. Now it has ever been my plan to perpetuate the privilege that courtship gives us throughout every day of wedlock. And very properly. What! is your lap-dog that obediently fetches and carries—is he suddenly to refuse to obey you, and only because you have put a collar round his neck, and hold him by the ring of a chain by the little finger? Therefore, my dear, let your nerves be always delicate; hence, your husband will cherish you like a precious piece of china. Be foolish enough to appear robust, and, on the contrary, you will have no more care bestowed on you than a red clay pipkin.

There are, I know, brutes in the human form not to be deceived; but your husband is, I trust, not of them. As a girl I remember a monster of the sort. My own dear mother—from whom, let me confess it, I learned many precious lessons—she made as much as any woman of her nerves. Well, one day my father, poking the fire, down came—as you know sometimes they will come, with such a clatter—the shovel and tongs. My mother screamed, declared my father wanted to get rid of her, and immediately retired to her chamber. Though a party was to dine with us, mother, true to her principles, resolutely went to bed. My father was all self-reproach and sorrow. She related the unfortunate event to the monster I speak of, saying something about the "wear and tear of the female constitution." Whereupon (I shall never forget) the wretch replied: "Pooh, pooh! Female constitution! It never wears—it never tears; at the worst it only stretches." And this (their conduct proves it) is the brutal faith of thousands. My dear father, however, was of the contrary belief: so well, too, did my dear mother manage, that after this fall of the shovel and tongs he never poked the fire as if the poker was really his own. And this is as it should be.

Hence, my dear girl, cultivate your nerves; you can't pet 'em too much. Something will always be happening in the house—and, unless your husband be worse than a stone, every new fright will be as good as a new gown or a new trinket to you. There are some domestic wounds only to be healed by the jeweller.

I don't advise you not to love your husband very much,but never show the abundance of it. How men impose upon what I call a superfluity of affection it is dreadful to think of. No;—there is a decent sort of tenderness, a sort of tepid love, that is the safest. It never permits the wife to commit herself; it never shows to the man that he is supreme in her affections, and so enable him to sport with them. However, do not let him think himself indifferent to you; certainly not; at least let the poor man have the benefit of the doubt.

In the slightest case of sisterly frailty be all indignation. It is the very easiest and cheapest way of airing your own excessive goodness. Now and then, too, you can—with great pain to yourself, of course—hazard suspicions of some of your acquaintance. Suspicion, skilfully used, is an excellent thing. Like a little dust of rouge, if very tenderly lain on, it throws out in fine relief the natural beauty of the wearer. Rouge is a darling little fib, that lies as somebody says like truth—and so, I take it, is, if properly applied, a slight suspicion. They may both color false modesty.

There is, too, a sort of side-wind way that will enable you at once to please and tease your husband. Jealousy—that is a happy affectation of the passion—is a wonderful weapon in a skilful hand. Therefore, when walking with the poor man, declare that he looks at every woman he meets, and sulk accordingly.—Sometimes, however, vary the accusation, and declare that every woman he meets looks at him. From this assumed fact you can make any deductions, and endeavor in a torrent of words to declare how very miserable you ought to be. The man, of course, must think himself dear to you, or wherefore such fantastic jealousy? He must feel, though with a feeling of his wretchedness, that you love him; or wherefore show the love with so much misery to him? Does not puss love the live yet wounded mouse she bites and scratches?

Again, as to temper, never let it be certain. Husbands—I know them—presume upon evenness of temper. No, let your husband feel that he is never safe. He will accordingly be gentle, watchful in his manner. Hence, be at times in the most exuberant spirits: and then, with a thought, at some unconscious look of your husband, some playful word, have a mute tongue, and brows of threatening thunder. In your very gayest moments, let your helpmate feel as if he is called upon to admire some curious gun, very beautiful, but to be most carefully handled, lest it go off and destroy him.

If your husband wishes for music, declare that you have a sudden headache, and add that he ought to have seen as much, and not have asked you. If, on the contrary, he has a book, or would dose by the fire, immediately play the "Battle of Prague," with all its cannon accompaniments.

If he wish you to go out with him, say he always asks you when he knows you can't go; and then, on the contrary, desire that he shall take you to the opera or play, when you are well aware that he has some previous engagement.

On this point, too, be particularly obdurate. When your husband goes out with a likelihood of returning home late, insist upon sitting up for him. He may urge that he can take the key—that in fact, it will annoy him to keep any body from their bed. Meet all this with a cold, decisive assurance that you *will* sit up for him. If he come home late, what a delicious triumph for you! There you are, my love—(I always was)—in your night-cap, and wrapt in three shawls, making up for yourself a picture of a much-wronged woman. The culprit at length returns, you catch his eye, and lead it to dwell on the reproachful candle guttering in the socket—that candle which, in very weariness of heart, and for nothing else, you have every five minutes mangled with the snuffers, as though unconsciously to make the case all the stronger against your offending mate.—Sometimes, on such occasions, say nothing, but cold as a statue, walk up stairs. Sometimes, too, it will add considerably to the pain of the criminal if you carefully draw a sigh, and wish "you were in your grave."

As for your husband's friends, give them always a chilling welcome. If now and then they insist upon staying, as you think, late, declare that they have had wine enough, and they ought to know it.

My dear mother had an admirable way. Two or three times—for my father never tempted her oftener—she sat up guarding the fire-place. No coal did she suffer to approach it. The fire went out; it was piercing winter; and then in a triumph, only known to such a wife, did she retire to her room, comforting herself that "they'd soon be starved out and must go."

I have herein, my friend, thrown down only a few hints, but I can add a great many more to them if I find you worthy of my teaching.

In the mean time I remain your affectionate friend, TABITHA TALONS.

The Young Lady's Answer.

MADAM: At present I have no wish that my husband should leave me; when I have, I shall lose no time in availing myself of your instructions, feeling quite convinced that they could not but very soon lead to such a conclusion. I remain yours, CLARIBEL SMITH.

AN INCIDENT.—We copy the following soul-stirring incident from the Middlesex Standard, edited by John G. Whittier:

"Some five or six years since a gentleman and his wife were passing down the Mississippi river, on their way to New-Orleans. Their fellow passengers were nearly all slaveholders, or citizens of slaveholding States, and the conversation, in the intervals of card playing, was mainly directed against the northern abolitionists.—While they were sitting on deck, gazing at the strange and gloomy scenery of the "father of waters," they were accosted by one of the passengers, "Is your name G——?" "It is," said the gentleman. "Are you from ——, Ohio?" "I am." "Are you secretary of the anti-slavery society in that place?" "I am." The interrogator turned away, and soon the news spread over the boat: "*An abolitionist on board!*" They were at once surrounded by an angry and furious crowd—many of them fearfully excited by liquor. Pistols were flourished and bouie knives drawn. Some of the more cool and deliberate proposed that a Lynch court should be held; and with some difficulty a ring was formed, and a red-faced slave-driver proclaimed judge. A committee of twelve was selected to act as jurymen. G—— was then questioned. He avowed himself an abolitionist, and requested permission to explain his principles. He was listened to with manifest impatience; and the committee were ordered to retire before he had concluded his defence. They soon returned and pronounced their verdict. They found him guilty of being an abolitionist, and recommended that he should have the alternative of quietly walking overboard or of signing a complete recantation of his anti-slavery doctrines. In conformity with this merciful decision, a paper was drawn up and presented for his signature, with the threat of immediate death in case of his refusal.

"It was a trying moment for the abolitionist. Thoughts of home, and its old familiar faces, crowded upon his brain. Life is always sweet, and especially is it so to the young and healthful, happy in their unchilled and glad hopes.—His young wife was at his side, horror-stricken by the danger which menaced her husband—Before him were fierce and stern faces and brandished weapons; beneath him rolled the black waters of the river. "Sign this, and you are safe," said the spokesman of the mob. His human spirit wavered for an instant as he turned his agonized gaze upon his wife. But his better nature triumphed. "Take it back and do your worst," he answered; "I cannot make slavery right, even to save my life!"

"Thank God! my husband," exclaimed his wife, clasping him in her arms, "let us die together." The words and manner of the noble woman overawed the assassins. One of the most violent of them sprang forward and threatened to blow out the brains of the first who should venture to lay hands on her or her husband. The wives and daughters of the slaveholders who had hitherto kept silence, now interfered; the Lynch court was dissolved; and during the remainder of the voyage, the two abolitionists were treated with marked respect. The story, substantially as we have given it, was related to a friend of ours by one of the passengers, who had himself participated in the Lynch court."

COURTSHIP OF A BASHFUL CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well known author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement, I need only state that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half passed away, and the Rev. gentleman had got no further forward than he had been the first six days. This state of things became intolerable; a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. Janet, said he, as they sat one night in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now for six years, an' mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet;—d'ye think I might take one, my bonnie girl?"—"Just as you like, John, only be becoming and proper wi't." Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing.

The blessing was asked—the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, perfectly overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed,

"O woman! But it is *gude*—we'll *return thanks*."

Six months made the pious couple man and wife, and, added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

BENEFIT OF BATHS.—A French doctor came to Damascus to seek his fortune. When he saw the luxurious vegetation he said: "This is the placefor me—plenty of fever." And, then, on seeing the abundance of water, he said: "More fever—no place like Damascus." When he entered town, he asked the people, "What is this building?" "A bath." "And what is that building?" "A bath." "And that other building?" "A bath." "Curse on the baths, they take the bread out of my mouth," said the doctor, "I must seek fever practice elsewhere." So he turned his back, went out of the gate again, and hied himself elsewhere. — *The Modern Syrian.*

A WEDDING RIDE.—Horses were scarce at the first settlement of this country. It is not recorded that they were introduced into the Plymouth Colony until about twenty years after the landing of the pilgrims, but the young folks would have their ride notwithstanding. When John Alden was married—and John Alden was a great man in his day, a worshipful magistrate and counsellor withal, and a great favorite with the ladies—insomuch that he made nothing at all of cutting the renowned Captain Standish, who cut down the Indians like stubble—when John Alden was married there was a great carrying on about Cape Cod, where he wooed and won the Captain's intended, Miss Priscilla Mullens, the great belle of the Cape and Colony. He was determined to do the thing in style, as became a gentleman: so he put a ring in his bull's nose, covered him with a piece of broadcloth, mounted and rode to the wedding. Miss Priscilla might well be proud of such a husband, and to prove herself worthy of him, she resolutely mounted the bull at the moving home, and ambled along without fear, while the gallant spouse led him by the nose, and walked proudly by the side of his valuables. The gentleman who led, and the lady who rode, were the ancestors of some of the first families in the country, including members of Congress, heads of Colleges, and two Presidents of the United States.

Exeter News Letter.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The subscriber has recently received a large assortment of Common Goods, suitable for the country trade, such as:
Common Teas;
do Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams;
Dipt and C. C. Bowls, assorted sizes;
Edged and do Plates, Twifflers and Muffins;
do and do Dishes, assorted sizes;
do and do Bakers and Nappies, &c., &c.,
which together with the stock of fancy and printed Wares on hand, render the assortment complete.
The attention of Country Merchants is particularly invited, as the Goods will be repacked to order on the most favorable terms for cash or approved paper.
ALSO—On hand a general assortment of Glassware, at Pittsburgh prices. WM. S. SAMPSON,
No. 92 Main st, east side, opp. to Trust Co. Bank.
oct 23 3m-d-w

The Revellers,

As sung by Mr. S. B. Duffield, Cincinnati.

WORDS BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

I.

There were sounds of mirth and revelry,
In an old ancestral hall,
And many a merry laugh rang out,
And many a merry call;
And the glass was freely pass'd around,
And the red wine freely quaff'd;
And many a heart beat high with glee,
And the joy of the thrilling draught—
In that broad and huge ancestral hall,
Of the times that were, of old.

II.

A voice arose, as the lights grew dim,
And a glass was flourish'd high:
"I drink to Life!" said a Reveller bold,
"And I do not fear to die.
I have no fear—I have no fear—
Talk not of the vagrant, Death;
For he' s but a grim old gentleman,
And wars but with his breath."
A boast well worthy a revel-rout
Of the times that were, of old.

III.

"We drink," said all, "We drink to Life,
And we do not fear to die!"
Just then a rushing sound was heard,
As of quick wings sweeping by;
And soon the old latch was lifted up,
And the door flew open wide,
And a stranger strode within the hall,
With an air of martial pride:
In visor and cloak, like a secret knight
Of the times that were, of old.

IV.

He spoke: "I join in your revelry,
Bold sons of the Bacchan rite,
And I drink the toast ye have fill'd to drink,
The pledge of you dauntless knight:
Fill higher—fill higher—we drink to Life,
And we scorn the vagrant, Death,
For he' s but a grim old gentleman,
And wars but with his breath."
A pledge well worthy a revel-rout
Of the times that were, of old.

V.

"He' s a noble soul, that champion knight,
And he wears a martial brow:
Oh, he' ll pass the gates of Paradise,
To the regions of bliss below!"
The Reveller stood, a deep amaze—
Now flash'd his fiery eye;
He mutter'd a curse—then shouted loud,
"Intruder, thou shalt die!"
And his sword leap'd out, like a Baron's brave,
Of the times that were, of old.

VI.

He struck—and the stranger's guise fell off,
When a phantom before him stood,
A grinning, and ghastly, and horrible thing,
That curdled his boiling blood.
He stirred not again, till the stranger blew
A blast of his withering breath;
Then the Reveller fell at the Phantom's feet,
And his conqueror was Death!
In that broad and high ancestral hall,
Of the times that were, of old.

NOTICE--TO THE AFFLICTED.—The very favorable report of those that have tried and taken up with the Regenerating Medicine, is to its propriety, both as regards my own as well as the public interest, I now offer to the afflicted what I conceive to be a most valuable Family Medicine; with the belief that all who may be disposed to give it a trial, shall feel as if they had found a remedy, the efficacy of which is sufficient to relieve them of their distressing complaint.

The Proprietor has taken pains that the materials of its composition should be of the very best quality, that there might be the utmost confidence in the Preparation having the power of relieving the many that are afflicted with the Diseases for which it is recommended.

THE WESTERN PULMONARY COUGH SYRUP
A superior Medicine for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Consumption and Pulmonary Affections generally; and a most valuable remedy for
WHOOPING COUGH, &c., &c.

This medicine is a vegetable compound, and is altogether free from Opium, and all its Preparations, which are too frequently made the basis of the many Cough Syrups and Balsams of the present day, which generally have a tendencyto cause the patient to feel drowsy with a dull stupor.

I offer no certificates at present, though numbers are ready to subscribe to the good effects of the Medicine in different cases enumerated above, as well as others of the same nature, and have left their names with me as references. Preferring that the Western Pulmonary Cough Syrup should speak for itself, in each particular case, and let those that use it relate the effect of the medicine to their neighbors and friends, which is the best recommendation after all: for their opinion generally proves the best guarantee.

That all may have the benefit of this valuable Medicine the Proprietor has concluded to put the price so that none need go away wanting.

Price 50 cents per bottle

A liberal discount to those that want to sell again.
Sold by the Proprietor, CALEB B. GREENE,
oct 30 3m d-w No. 19 Lower Market st, Cincinnati.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—COMMON EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE selected forthe Country Trade. Consisting in part of—
Blue Edged Plates, Dishes and Bakers,
Plain white do do do,
Printed Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
Dipped and plain white Bowls and Pitchers,
Plain and Pressed Glass Tumblers, Press'd Salts, Peppers, Vinegar, and Mustards, Molasses Cans, Press'd Saucers, Plates and Dishes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Just received a few packages new and fashionable styles of fine White Granite and Printed Dining and Tea Ware, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cincinnati prices. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. GEO. McELROY.
oct 29 west side Main, bet'n 7th and 8th.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.—The undersigned would inform dealers in Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Cabinet, Venetian Blind and Looking Glass Makers, that he has established a Veneer Saw, at Deer Creek out the corner of Third and Lock sts, and is now prepared to furnish and saw for others, all kinds of
Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Venetian Blind Slats, Looking Glass Backs, &c.
ALSO—On hand and for sale a lot of Mahogany Chair Stuff and Veneers, all of which can be had on the most reasonable terms. HENRY ALBRO.
nov 12-daw-4m

NEVER SAY "FAIL."—When Doctor Horning's Vegetable Age Syrup is to be had. It is warranted to cure Fever and Ague, Chill and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, and all Billious diseases.

In the twelve years that this medicine has been known and used in the Western country, it has acquired a reputation far superior to other preparations in the cure of the above diseases—from the uniform success that has resulted from its use in the 20 years that he has practised Medicine in the Western country, the proprietor has such perfect confidence in its virtues, that he feels no hesitation in warranting it in all cases where the patient follows the directions strictly.

Persons suffering from the effects of the above diseases upon the constitution, will find this preparation an invaluable remedy for promoting the discharge of bile, and for removing its morbid effects from the system.

When taken in small doses it acts in the most beneficial manner as a tonic, giving tone to the stomach, in vigorating the system to the most healthful condition.

For sale wholesale and retail at
REED'S DRUG STORE,
oct 30-d-w No. 311 Main st, West side, above 7th.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.

LARD OIL for sale wholesale and retail by Thomas Emery, Sycamore street, near Eighth.

The following certificates attest the quality of the Oil.

"We have used Lard Oil manufactured by several individuals in this city, and have found none so uniformly good, as that made by Thomas Emery at his establishment near the corner of Eighth and Sycamore sts. We are satisfied this Oil is free from adulterations; it burns with a clear steady light, and does not gum in the wick. We have no doubt that those who make trial of it will find it equal to the best sperm."

Dr. Joseph Ray,	Henry Miller,
D. Waterman,	Thos. Heaton,
D. B. Sterritt,	F. Ball,
G. R. Hand,	Southwell Royse,
Geo. McCullough,	Dr. E. P. Aydelott,
Albro & Lewis, for Machinery,	
C. Reiger for both,	French & Winslow do

"I have not sufficiently tested the different specimens of Lard Oil to state which is best, but have used Mr. Emery's manufacture for some months and find it quite equal to Sperm Oil that I had used for years."

SAMUEL LEWIS."

"My knowledge in regard to the Oil made by Mr. Emery is very similar to the above, as expressed by Mr. Lewis. I cannot discover any inferiority at this season of the year to the best sperm. C. DONALDSON."
sep 14

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK
Of Boots ever offered in Cincinnati

CHAPIN & CO. still continue to offer Boots at such LOW PRICES as to put it competely out of the power of any concern in the West to compete with them. It is a well known fact that they have been selling Boots for the last six months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this or any other Western city, and notwithstanding the late abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell them, they will continue to go AHEAD, and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition. Below is given a fair specimen of their prices, and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in the West:

500 cases Thick Boots, from $16 to $21 per case;
300 do Kip do, at $22 do;
100 do Boys do, from $1 12½ to 1.25 per pair;
50 do Youth's do, from 85 to $1 per pair;
25 do Stout Calf, $24 per case;
Shoes at the same low rates.

The public may rest assured that our Boots are a better article than has ever been offered in this city, and at prices as we have stated above. We intend to offer Boots and Shoes at small profits, and as far as possible deal upon an honorable plan, expecting by that means to retain the reputation we have already acquired of selling Boots lower than they can be purchased in the East, and delivered in this market.

L. CHAPIN & Co.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
oct 15 dw Broadway opposite Lower Market st.

VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY,
No 136 Sycamore st., bet'n 4th and 5th, east side.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Blinds of every description, in a superior manner, and of the best material. New Blinds exchanged for old ones. Old ones made new at short notice and on reasonable terms. Out side Blinds and Jobbing in general." Ladies and gentlemen wanting any thing in my line, will please call and examine for themselves.

N. B. I will take in exchange for Blinds, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
nov 8 d-w1y HENRY READ.

Good News to the Afflicted.—BLESSED with the gift of a kind Providence, ourselves, good health, we do not often give a preference of one over the other, to Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, or the "Reformed Practice of Medicine,"—but when all who have witnessed the effects gratefully appreciate, and far and near, embrace every opportunity to call the attention of their afflicted friends to *Dr. White's Botanic Medicines*, we may and ought to join in giving notoriety to medicines which are doing so much good, and which, when fully known are esteemed above all others, and above all price.

It would be almost impossible to present to the public, in full, the numerous laudatory and complimentary letters and certificates which have been given in commendation of the invaluable Family Medicines prepared and sold by Dr. White. His Elixirs have performed the MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURES of any other known medicine, having snatched, as it were, from an untimely grave, thousands of persons afflicted with Consumptions, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Female Weaknesses, the Secret and Mercurial Diseases, Ague and fever, Rheumatism, &c.; White's MAGIC LINIMENT AND VEGETABLE PILLS are unequalled for their sanative and curative powers. Let the afflicted try Dr. White's Medicines, and they will bless the day that they were induced to do so. Thousands of grateful hearts are proclaiming the wonderful cures performed upon them, when every thing else had proved itself futile.

It is not uncommon, where CALOMEL has remained in the system, with disease for years that a few bottles of Dr. White's Vegetable Elixirs have thrown them off, through the pores of the skin, in such quantities as to "color the under clothes as yellow as saffron, accompanied by an offensive smell," and always succeeded by a freshness and strength enjoyed only before attacked by disease and their case badly managed. In other cases, all the secretory and excretory powers are similarly and effectually stimulated to action, and, instead of the cadaverous and Consumptive look, a clear skin and healthy appearance have succeeded, and the blythe and beauty of nature assumed her empire again.

Citizens needing a lighter or stronger course of BOTANICAL TREATMENT—that they may in a few hours go about their business—and Travellers indisposed from fatigue, change of diet, water, or climate, and others visting Cincinnati for their health, find Dr. White's Infirmary and residence (under the same roof) not like a house for the sick in appearance, but in the order of a quiet boarding house—the invalids home. The location is the healthiest in the city. The assiduity of himself and family, and the medical and social treatment are such as rarely fail to cure the invalid. His skill in Fevers, *acute and chronic*, and the facility with which he breaks them up, the little loss of time to his patients often astonishing them and their friends—are the certain effects of these better remedies.

The following communications in CINCINNATI (*home facts, not a thousand miles off,*) are a few, in forms with the many favors, we see, continually being forwarded to Dr. White, by respectable persons in this City, and from all parts of the country, in proof of the extraordinary efficacy of these invaluable remedies.

MR. BRYANT, a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Linton, and Major Bolton, highly respectable citizens of Cincinnati, write us as follows concerning Dr. White's Family Medicines.

"I have been afflicted for 10 or 12 years, with shortness of breath, poor appetite, loss of flesh, great prostration, and general derangement of the muscular and nervous systems. A friend, who used them with great success, advised me to procure Dr. White's Vegetable Elixir—I did so, and it acted like a charm, really seeming like raising one from the grave, producing health, strength, elasticity of frame, and buoyancy of feeling, which was more general and pervading in its good effects, than any compound of the whole Materia Medica with which I have been acquainted. I keep it constantly on hand, and if my wife, my children, or myself are unwell, we take a portion of this agreeable compound, and go about our business. I have purchased a number of bottles of Dr. White's Elixirs, and given them to the afflicted poor, who can also testify to their healing and soothing virtues; and knowing the efficacy of Dr. White's Elixirs, Vegetable Pills, Magic Liniment, &c., if I can induce the afflicted to try them, my confidence in the benefits they will derive, will be ample compensation to me for any demand such persons may make on my time by calling on me for information, at my residence, corner of Franklin and Sycamore streets; and I do not hazard my reputation in assuring the public that, when the sanative and curative effects of these remedies are fully known, they will be esteemed above all others and above all price. DAVID B. BRYANT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1843.

Myself and a boy living with me, have had very bad coughs for months and years, and having tried, in vain, every thing, from the most famed, to the less known medicines that seemed to give hopes of relief, and when Dr. White's Vegetable Elixir was recommended to me, I could not but give way to my feelings, and pronounce his too a humbug. On reflection, however, I obtained a bottle, containing three gills, on the condition of *no cure no pay—and double pay if it did cure.* ☞ This one bottle cured the boy and myself, and I have reasons for believing that its equal cannot be found in the United States—and therefore, in as strong terms as friend Bryant has, do I also urge the afflicted to try Dr White's remedies. As long as I can procure them, I intend never to be without them in my house.

WILLIAM LINTON.

Cincinnati, November 29, 1843.

DR. WHITE—Sir: In my travels and exposures in Mexico, in 1828 and '29, I contracted that afflicting complaint, the *Chronic Diarrhœa*, a disease so dangerous and unpleasant, that I had been induced to try the most eminent physicians, the apothecary shops, and the prescriptions of the day—*famed* and the *less* known—in Mexico, and wherever I have travelled in the United States; but all to little or no effect, before using your Elixir.—On inquiries of my physicians why my eyesight should fail, they rightfully attributed it to the disordered state of my stomach, and general derangement of my whole system—and debility, in part the effect and result of an injury of the spine and hip joint, in the upsetting of a stage some years since. If after all this, I was opposed to your "Vegetable Elixir," or your "Magic Liniment," I am now happy to make the *amende honorable*, and therefore must say, that I have never found any thing to act internally and through my general system—giving tone and strength to the whole frame and buoyancy of feeling—like your Elixir taken internally, and your Liniment applied externally. They have restored my sight, and relieved me of the cramp in my lame leg, to which I have been subject for years, and I feel that their value can hardly be estimated too high. Your Elixir marked D. curing me of a violent attack of Cholera Morbus in fifteen minutes, induced me to yield to a trial of that in bottles marked B., which has been eminently successful in my own complicated cases, and *invariably* so with many others who I know have taken it. Whoever—grown person or child—uses a little of your Elixir, will not be tortured, as all are, more or less, with wind in the stomach or bowels. Finally, I believe, sir, your Elixir deserves to rank—not with the nostrums of the day—but as the best preventive and cure of the age.—You are therefore at liberty to refer to me, and to use this communication in any way you please.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BOLTON.
Cincinnati, May 10, 1842.

Messrs. Editors:—To do good to the afflicted and to render public merit its due, Dr. White for a cure so complicated and bad as mine was, is my apology for asking you to publish the following:

I had been afflicted for five years with fevers, ague and fever spinal affections, scrofula, colds, and coughs, and other distressing complaints of my system, which were carrying me rapidly to the last stages of consumption, the most of which time I was under the care and attendance of the best Physicians in Portsmouth, in this State, all of whom finally gave me up, and pronounced me incurable. Last spring I came to this city with the lingering hope of obtaining relief from the medical faculty here, but, after the lapse of four or five months and at cost of two hundred dollars, with no better results than those at Portsmouth, and my Physicians here, also, having pronounced my case hopeless I was advised by my friends to call on Dr. White, (I did so, expending much including attendance and advice,) to the amount of five dollars and twenty-five cents, through the goodness of Providence, have restored me to health; and I assure the distressed and despairing that, if afflicted and reduced as I was before using Dr. White's medicines, and I had wealth, I would give it all for the relief I have obtained from their use. The respectable families who have kindly stood by me in my afflictions, in this city, can testify to the foregoing facts, to whom and to me, Dr. White is authorised to refer. AMANDA PRICE.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15, 1843.

With such evidence in favor of Dr. White's Remedies and Practice, we ask the attention of the public to the following

CARD,

DR. WHITE grateful for past liberal patronage, tenders his thanks and continued services to a generous public. Those who cannot call on, or send for him—whose cases are not beyond the reach of all medicines—by forwarding to him a statement of their age, the length of time they have been afflicted, symptoms, progress, and general nature of their complaints, (cash accompanying such letters,) may procure the remedies necessary for their cure, at his *Infirmary, and Botanical Medicine Store, Sixth street; second building from Main, opposite Galt House, Cincinnati, O.* nov 8

Dr. White's MAGIC LINIMENT, &c.

☞ There is no Liniment in Europe or America, equal to this LINIMENT, for pains in the back, breast, sides, bowels, teeth, face and head; sore throat, cold extremities and a want of equal circulation of the blood; for burns, bruises, sprains, cramps, numb palsy, rheumatism, &c. It has never failed to cure Chronic Rheumatism, of twenty years standing. Applied to the bowels and loins for inflammation and for female obstructions, and over the region of the kidneys for derangement of the urinary organs—for cholera and cholera morbus externally, and the same by rubbing or with water internally.

Its effects are magical. Families cannot keep on hand any one compound that will, in emergencies, save so much suffering, and so many from premature death.

Indeed; this Liniment, White's Vegetable Elixirs and Vegetable Pills, and, when indicated, his Restorative Vegetable Emetics are found to be all the medical courses that invalids and families need to keep on hand—and, we believe they are more pleasant, safe and efficacious, than any remedies now within the reach of the afflicted, or medical skill.

☞ See the certificates, &c., in this paper as to these invaluable remedies.

Sold at Dr. White's Infirmary, Sixth street, second building from Main, opposite Galt House, Cincinnati.
nov 8-1y

PLUMBER AND PUMP MAKER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has established a Plumber shop on Fifth st, the third door from Elm, on the east side of Elm and south side of Fifth st, where I am prepared to accommodate all who may want Hydrants and Pumps. I also feel myself capable of fitting up Bathing rooms, in the best manner. I have on hands the best quality of common Hydrants, also a valve Hydrant, of a superior quality with wooden and iron cases, which I warrant neither to leak nor freeze. The valve Hydrants have been in use under one hundred and fifty feet pressure and have not yet been known to fail.

Hydrants, Pumps, Pipes, &c., will be repaired in the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

By strict attention to business, and by good workmanship, I hope to merit a share of public patronage. You will call at my shop and examine for yourselves.
PERRY J. MOORE.

Ohio Mechanics Institute,
CINCINNATI, July 22d, 1844.

This is to certify that Perry J. Moore exhibited at the Seventh Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, two Hydrants which were adjudged to be very fine specimens of workmanship, of excellent finish and design, and entitled to a certificate of superiority.

In testimony whereof this certificate is awarded.
Given under our hands this 22d day of July, 1844.
THOS. G. SLEEPER, Sec'y. JNO. P. FOOTE, Pres.
nov 1-w-d1y

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, To February Term, 1845.
STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, ss.
Thomas F. Walton, } *Petition for Divorce*
vs. }
Elizabeth Walton. }

Be it remembered, that on the 30th day of November, 1844, the above named Thomas F. Walton filed in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, a Petition in Chancery, praying to be divorced from the said Elizabeth Walton, and assigning for cause, wilful absence on her part for more than three years. The said Elizabeth Walton is hereby notified to appear in said Court, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, before the February Term, 1845, of said Court, or decree will be rendered against her.

E. C. ROLL, Clerk of Ham. Com. Pleas.
HARRINGTON & BURNET, Solicitors. *dec* 10 6tw

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF OHIO.
John E. Kollertz, } Petition for Divorce.
vs. }
Elizabeth R. Kollertz. }

Notice is hereby given to the above named Defendant, not being a resident of the State of Ohio, that John E. Kollertz, of the County and State aforesaid, has filed a petition in the Court aforesaid, praying for a divorce from his wife the said Elizabeth R. Kollertz, on the ground of fraud in the marriage contract and of adultery.

Wherefore the said Elizabeth R. Kollertz is hereby notified to appear before the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid at the next Term thereof, to be held on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1845, in and for the county of Hamilton aforesaid, to answer the several charges above alleged. E. C. ROLL, Clk. H. C.
By J. M. McMaster, Dep'y.
THOS. G. MITCHELL, Sol. for Petitioner. *nov* 26-6w

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

THE subscribers have now on hand an assortment of the above celebrated COOKING STOVES, and feel confident they can supply persons wishing to buy Cooking Stoves, at *Wholesale or Retail*, with the most perfect article in the Western country. It possesses all the advantages of any other Stove now in use, with at least one-third more oven, which is heated with perfect uniformity, in every part. There are flues in the oven so constructed, as to carry off the steam arising from the cooking of various kinds of Meats, into the pipe, thereby preventing the mixture of flavors. The economy, convenience, and despatch, in all the operations of Cooking, render this Stove decidedly the most preferable to any other ever offered to the public.

For the operation of this Stove, we respectfully refer to the following persons having it in use:

C. Bates, Geo. Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, F Disrens, — Smith, Morris Cromeline, B Sterrett, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelotte, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Donough, Dr Davies, Charles Fisher, Wm Culbertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby and Young, Robert H. Moorhead, David T Disney, Wm. Kraus, C Openheimer, S McGechin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Joseph Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J. Allen, Adolph Louis, A Pithian, Alphonso Taft, and T Brooke, Nelson Norris, David Gwynne, Edgar M Gregory, Chas E Morse, John Sharp, A Cutter, Francis Whitton, J C Geisendorf, J Kendall, J W Taylor, W J Madeira, W T Jones, M F McClure, J F Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W W Wilson, J K McNickle, Louis Kroustalon, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr Richards, D B Lupton, Wm Woods, R McMore, J D Carpenter, Miss Harts, — Decamp, John Kugler, — Cullum, Mr Cook, C D Coffin, Samuel R Hamilton, Charles W Cady, Dr A Curtis, — Jones, Wm Goldsmith, John Jameison, C H Anthony, John Hilton, — Harrison, B McLenan, James Perkins, Stephen Burrows, Charles Conahan, James Kolp, David Stoddard, Mr Whiteside, Geo John Snyder, S Menken, R D Clark, Wm H H Taylor, Jos Abraham, Mr Padgett, S B Hayden, J L Van Doren, Richard Page, Stephen Wilder, Jonathan Stabler, Samuel Kwat, Rev. P Chamberlain, Daniel Carey, W Sawyer, J D & S Bascom, Franklin House; Wm Arnold, Walnut street House; H F Clark, Howard House; J L Sasser, Main street House; Miss Hanner, Marsail House.

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only genuine preparation from this valuable tree, and has proved to far excell all other remedies ever y